The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

Vol. XXXV., No. 16. Whole No. 913. NEW YORK, OCTOBER 19, 1907. Price Per Copy, 10c

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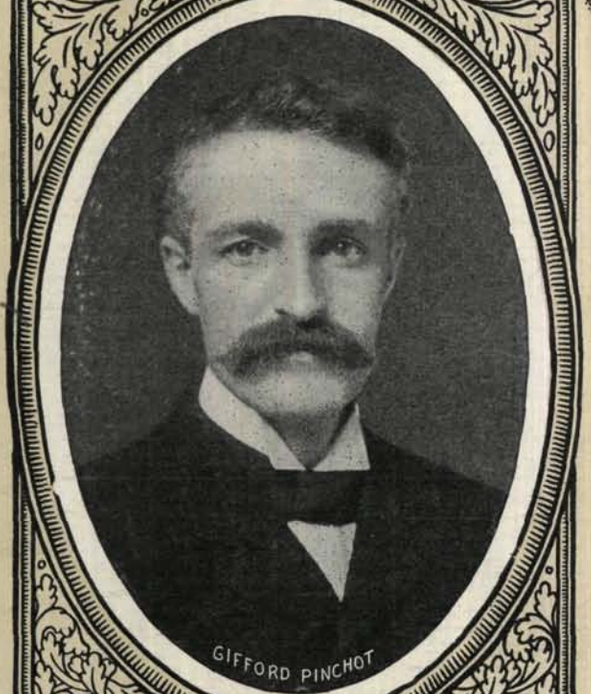

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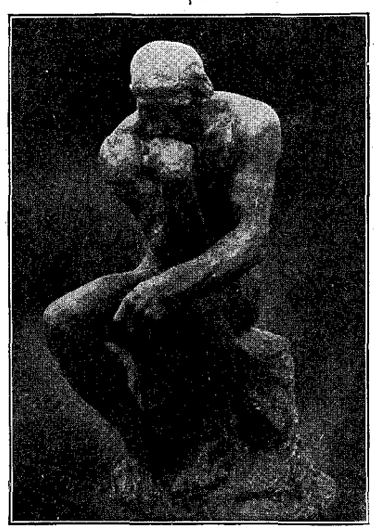

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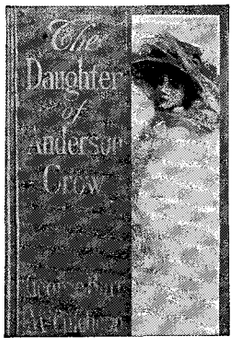

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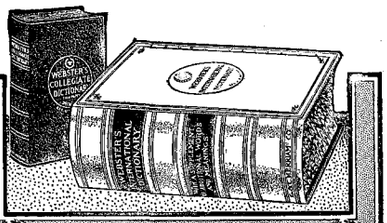

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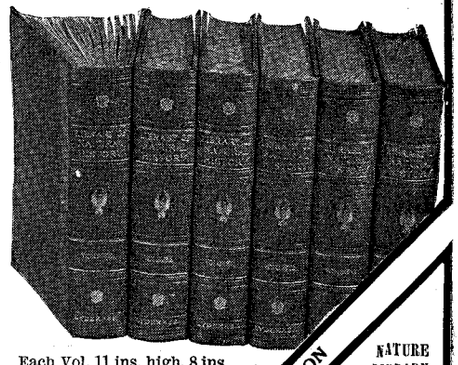

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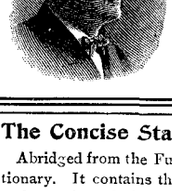

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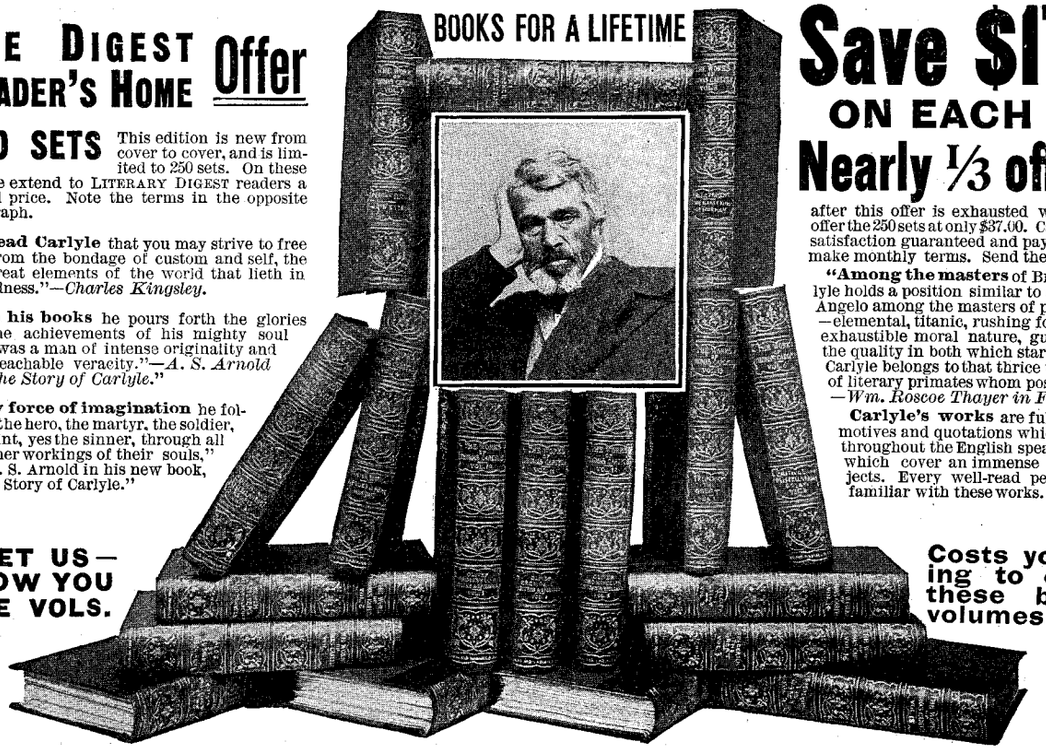

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VOL. XXXV., NO. 16 NEW YORK, OCTOBER 19, 1907 WHOLE NUMBER, 913

TOPICS OF THE DAY

WASTING THE NATION'S RESOURCES

"NO other question of equal gravity" is now before the nation, says the President, urging the necessity of conserving the country's natural resources. "We are face to face," he asserts in his Memphis speech, "with the great fact that the whole future of the nation is directly at stake in the momentous decision that is forced upon us. Shall we continue the waste and destruction of our natural resources, or shall we conserve them?" It is announced that the Inland Waterways Commission will call a conference on the subject in Washington this winter. "This conference," says President Roosevelt, "ought to be among the most important gatherings in our history, for none have had a more vital question to consider." Regardless of party lines, the attitude of the press toward the President's plea is sympathetic, and in many instances enthusiastic. According to *The Wall Street Journal*, it "sounds the birth of a new era," altho the ideas advanced are not new, having "been urged in public and private, for years, by a struggling minority of leaders in thought and action." But while hitherto they "lay as scattered ideas gaining strength but slowly in popular faith," they are now "crystallized into a unity which makes their support a self-evident duty of every citizen." To quote further:

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CHIEF FORESTER PINCHOT AND THE PRESIDENT,

In animated conversation on board the *Mississippi*. Altho reputed to be a millionaire, Mr. Pinchot is so enthusiastic in the cause of forest preservation that he devotes all his energies to his government position, with its salary of only $5,000 a year.

"The old era passed away with the unbridled exploitation of forests, mines, waterways, and soils, unguided by systematic concern for the welfare of future generations. But President Roosevelt has, as it were, gathered up into one sheaf the various elements of a constructive national policy and outlined once for all the paths that progressive statesmanship must take, in husbanding the powers of nature and in enhancing the opportunities of the people for all time to come. In this turning of the face of the nation to the future, with its several tasks so clearly defined, a new era is opened so clearly that the citizen of the faintest vision can not fail to see it and to feel it as a fact. . . . A program of progress is created, which transcends the limitations of provincialism and puts the welfare of the whole so far to the front that no sort of particularism can ever overtake it."

Nothing in the wide range of Mr. Roosevelt's activities, says the Washington *Post*, has demonstrated the penetration and grasp of his statesmanship as clearly as his effort to safeguard for the people the priceless natural resources they have inherited. "In private business," remarks the Chicago *News*, "it is considered highly desirable for a man so to manage that his property will bring to him and his heirs a steady income"; and should a nation, it asks, show less foresight? The President, it adds, has pointed the way to a task that is worthy to engage the best thought of the nation. Even the New York *Sun* has no fault to find with this latest Presidential proposition. That the country is squandering its heritage, says *The World*, admits of no denial. *The Globe*, which detects in the Memphis speech "a commingling of ideas, recently associated with the names of James J. Hill and Robert La Follette and to some extent exploited by Governor Hughes in his water-power messages," points out the difficulty of applying any remedy to the present conditions, since the natural resources which are in peril "are almost entirely under private ownership." To quote again from the President's speech, in which he turned aside from the specific subject of waterways to speak on the wider aspects of the topic as follows:

"It is the plain duty, of those of us who for the moment are

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responsible, to make inventory of the natural resources which have been handed down to us, to forecast as well as we may the needs of the future, and so to handle the great sources of our prosperity as not to destroy in advance all hope for the prosperity of our descendants.

"As I have said elsewhere, the conservation of natural resources is the fundamental problem. Unless we solve that problem it will avail us little to solve all others. To solve it, the whole nation must undertake the task through their organizations and associations, through the men whom they have made specially responsible for the welfare of the several States, and finally, through Congress and the Executive."

UNCLE SAM THIRTY YEARS FROM NOW.

Chief Forester Pinchot declares that the supply of timber in this country will be exhausted in thirty years if nothing is done to protect it. —Morris in the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*.

The same topic is discust in the pages of the New York *Outlook* by Gifford Pinchot, Chief of the Forest Service, whose name has been prominent in connection with the Administration's public-lands policy. Unless we conserve the country's resources, says Mr. Pinchot, "those who come after us will have to pay the price of misery, degradation, and failure for the progress and prosperity of our day." To the present time, he asserts, our superb practical optimism has been as short-sighted as it is intense; "as a rule, it does not look ahead beyond the next decade or score of years, and fails wholly to reckon with the real future of the nation." As a people, we have been in the habit of declaring certain of our resources to be inexhaustible. Says Mr. Pinchot:

"To no other resource more frequently than coal has this stupidly false adjective been applied. Yet our coal supplies are so far from being inexhaustible that if the increasing rate of consumption shown by the figures of the last seventy-five years continues to prevail (and there is every reason to believe that it will grow rather than lessen), our supplies of anthracite coal will last but fifty years and of bituminous coal but a little over one hundred years. From the point of view of national life, this means the exhaustion of one of the most important factors in our civilization within the immediate future. Not a few coal-fields have already been exhausted, as in portions of Iowa and Missouri. Yet, in the face of these known facts, we continue to treat our coal as tho there could never be an end of it. The established coal-mining practise at the present date does not take out more than one-half of the coal, leaving the less easily mined or lower-grade material to be made permanently inaccessible by the caving in of the abandoned workings. The loss to the nation from this form of waste is prodigious and inexcusable. . . . . .

"Many oil- and gas-fields, as in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and the Mississippi Valley, have already failed, yet vast amounts of gas continue to be poured into the air and great quantities of oil into the streams. Cases are known in which vast amounts of oil are systematically burned in order to be rid of it.

"The prodigal squandering of our mineral fuels proceeds unchecked in face of the fact that such resources as these, once used or wasted, can never be replaced. If waste like this were not chiefly thoughtless, it might well be characterized as the deliberate destruction of the nation's future."

The waste of soil, says Mr. Pinchot, is among the most dangerous of all wastes now in progress in the United States. Of this we read:

"In 1896 Professor Shaler, than whom no one has spoken with greater authority on this subject, estimated that in the upland regions of the States south of Pennsylvania 3,000 square miles of soil had been destroyed as the result of forest denudation, and that the destruction was then proceeding at the rate of 100 square miles of fertile soil per year. No seeing man can travel through the United States without being struck with the enormous and unnecessary loss of fertility by easily preventable soil wash. The soil so lost, as in the case of many other wastes, becomes itself a source of damage and expense, and must be removed from the channels of our navigable streams at an enormous annual cost. The Mississippi River alone is estimated to transport yearly 400,000,000 tons of sediment, or about twice the amount of material to be excavated from the Panama Canal. This material is the most fertile portion of our richest fields, transformed from a blessing to a curse by unrestricted erosion."

The destruction of forage plants by overgrazing has resulted, it is estimated, in reducing the grazing value of the public lands by one-half. Turning to our forests, Mr. Pinchot declares—and the same point is advanced by the President—that "the United States has already crossed the verge of a timber famine so severe that its blighting effects will be felt in every household in the land." He estimates that, at the present rate of consumption, our supply of timber will be exhausted in about thirty-three years. This will mean the disappearance of our lumbering business—now the fourth greatest industry in the country. It will mean, moreover, that

"All forms of building industries will suffer with it, and the occupants of houses, offices, and stores must pay the added cost. Mining will become vastly more expensive; and with the rise in the cost of mining there must follow a corresponding rise in the price of coal, iron, and other minerals. The railways, which have as yet failed entirely to develop a satisfactory substitute for the wooden tie (and must, in the opinion of their best engineers, continue to fail), will be profoundly affected, and the cost of transportation will suffer a corresponding increase. Water power for lighting, manufacturing, and transportation, and the movement of freight and passengers by inland waterways, will be affected still more directly than the steam railways. The cultivation of the soil, with or without irrigation, will be hampered by the increased cost of agricultural tools, fencing, and the wood needed for other purposes about a farm. Irrigated agriculture will suffer most of all, for the destruction of the forests means the loss of the waters as surely as night follows day. With the rise in the cost of producing food, the cost of food itself will rise. Commerce in general will necessarily be affected by the difficulties of the primary industries upon which it depends. In a word, when the forests fail, the daily life of the average citizen will inevitably feel the pinch on every side. And the forests have already begun to fail, as the direct result of the suicidal policy of forest destruction which the people of the United States have allowed themselves to pursue."

At present only about twenty per cent. of the country's timber land remains in the possession of the nation and is being properly cared for and conserved. "Measures of greater vigor are imperatively required," declares Mr. Pinchot.

Turning to the question of our water supply, he goes on to say:

"The conception that water is, on the whole, the most important natural resource has gained firm hold in the irrigated West, and is making rapid progress in the humid East. Water, not land, is the primary value in this Western country, and its conservation and use to irrigate land is the first condition of prosperity. The use of our streams for irrigation and for domestic and manufacturing uses is comparatively well developed. Their use for power is less

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developed, while their use for transportation has only begun. The conservation of the inland waterways of the United States for these great purposes constitutes, perhaps, the greatest single task which now confronts the nation. . . . . .

"The planned and orderly development and conservation of our natural resources is the first duty of the United States. It is the only form of insurance that will certainly protect us against disasters that lack of foresight has repeatedly brought down on nations since passed away."

STATISTICS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

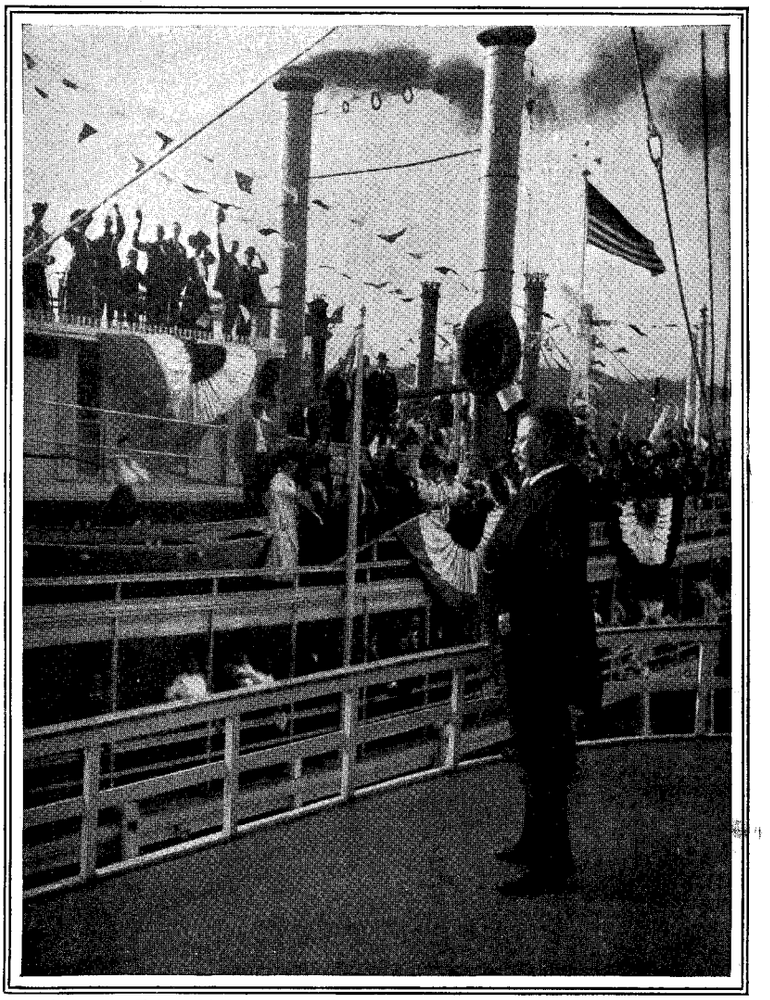
LIGHT is flashed across a quarter of a century of the struggle between capital and labor in this country by recent statistics compiled by the Commissioner of Labor, whose twenty-first annual report deals with strikes and lockouts from 1881 to 1905 inclusive. In this period there were 36,757 strikes and 1,546 lockouts in the United States, involving 199,954 establishments and throwing 9,529,434 persons out of work. The average duration of strikes per establishment was 25.4 days, and of lockouts 84.6 days—facts which suggest the colossal economic waste incidental to these disputes. More impressive than the loss in wages and in trade brought about by these disturbances, remarks *The Wall Street Journal*, is the loss in time—a commodity the value of which "the world has not yet fully appreciated, notwithstanding the fact that the labors of the greatest scientists and inventors have for years been applied to shortening the time needed to do things."

In their industrial effects, as explained in the report, these two classes of industrial disturbances are practically the same, the only difference between them being that in a strike the employees take the initiative in putting a stop to work, while in a lockout the initiative is taken by the employer. We learn further that 68.99 per cent. of the strikes were ordered by labor organizations, and that 31.01 per cent. were begun either by employees who were not members of organizations, or who, if members, went on strike without the sanction of their organizations. We learn also that both strikes and lockouts succeeded oftener than they failed. The figures are as follows: Strikers succeeded in winning all the demands for which the strike was undertaken in 47.94 per cent. of the establishments, succeeded partly in 15.28 per cent., and failed to win any of their demands in 36.78 per cent. of the establishments; while lockouts resulted in favor of the employers in 57.20 per cent. of the establishments involved, succeeded partly in 10.71 per cent., and failed in 32.09 per cent. It is suggestive to note that women constituted only 9.43 per cent. of the workers thrown out of employment by strikes, but 15.82 per cent. of those thrown out of work by lockouts. Turning to the causes of strikes, the Commissioner finds, as might be expected, that the chief cause is the demand for an increase in wages. More than 32 per cent. of all strikes were for this cause alone. The next most fruitful cause was disagreement concerning recognition of union and union rules. This also was the chief cause of lockouts. To quote further from the Commissioner's report:

"The greatest number of strikes that occurred in any one industry was in the building trades, which embraced 26.02 per cent. of all strikes and 38.53 per cent. of all establishments involved in strikes.

"In the coal and coke industry were 9.08 per cent. of all strikes and 9.39 per cent. of all establishments involved in strikes. Many strikes were found in the following industries: Boots and shoes; clothing, men's; foundry and machine shop; and tobacco (cigars and cigarets). The coal and coke industry included more strikers than any other industry, also more employees thrown out of work. The second industry in order in this respect was the building trades. In the building trades were 16.49 per cent. of all lockouts, more than one-half of all the establishments involved, and about 30 per cent. of all the employees locked out and of persons thrown out of work. . . . . .

"The percentages of the total number of strikes in the principal industrial States were as follows: New York, 27.75 per cent.; Pennsylvania, 11.31 per cent.; Illinois, 9.86 per cent.; Massachusetts, 7.55 per cent., and Ohio, 6.99 per cent. Of the strikers, 25.12 per cent. of the total number were in Pennsylvania, 21.15 per cent. in New York, 13.31 per cent. in Illinois, 6.36 per cent. in Ohio, and 5.25 per cent. in Massachusetts. These States named were also the States in which the greatest number of lockouts occurred."



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THE PRESIDENT ON THE "MISSISSIPPI,"

Acknowledging the cheers of a crowd on a passing steamer.

TAFT IN CHINA—Dispatches state that Secretary Taft, on his arrival in China, received "the heartiest welcome that has ever been extended to a foreign statesman"—and this at Shanghai, a city which but recently was most conspicuous in the movement to boycott American products. Speaking unofficially at a banquet given in his honor by resident Americans in that city, the Secretary pointed out that our trade in China is second only to England's, and reaffirmed the position formulated by the late Secretary Hay in regard to the maintenance of the "open door." His words, remarks the New York *Globe*, are peculiarly timely in view of the recent disconcerting revival of talk concerning "spheres of influence." They were cordially received by the Chinese press, which leads the New York *Sun*, after recalling the fact that the

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United States has promised to remit to China a large part of the indemnity exacted after the Boxer uprisings, to remark:

"It is evident that intelligent Chinese have come to recognize that in spite of our exclusion policy, of which not only they but other Asiatics are disposed to complain, we have given more proofs of sincere good-will than have been forthcoming from any other Western nation, and may with good reason be looked upon as their country's best friend. . . . There is no longer any doubt that China is on the eve of a political reorganization which is certain to be viewed with sympathy in the United States. . . . The Empress Regent has summoned to Peking her two ablest viceroys, together with other progressive statesmen, and having enrolled them among her most trusted advisers has ordered the Council of State to draw up as speedily as possible the draft of a constitution which, among other far-reaching reforms, should concede to her subjects a considerable part in the framing of the imperial laws. The Chinese feel instinctively that a move which aims at the moral, social, intellectual, and economic regeneration of their country will receive but lukewarm commendation from those Powers which at heart desire the dissolution of the Middle Kingdom, but that in their effort for self-rule and self-development they can depend on the United States for honest approval and encouragement.

"Under the circumstances it is not surprizing that Secretary Taft should have had at Shanghai a welcome such as the spokesman of no other Power would be likely to receive."

SWARTHMORE'S $3,000,000 QUANDARY

THE trustees of Swarthmore College would get but little assistance, probably, from reading the advice of the press on their duty regarding acceptance of the valuable bequest of Miss Jeanes, who has willed the college several millions on condition that it give up intercollegiate athletics. Hardly a majority of the papers are ready to advise either for acceptance or refusal. To some the condition looks larger than the bequest, but to others it seems a good chance for the college to break away from harmful athletics and profit materially at the same time. The college body is reported to be a unit in favoring refusal of the gift. "Not all of Wall Street's gold," they say, would tempt them to give up their intercollegiate sports. The managers of the college, tho not ready to decide until December, are said to be divided. The prospect of an additional endowment of from one to three millions apparently does tempt some of those who have the college finances in charge.

DR. JOSEPH SWAIN,

President of Swarthmore College, an institution which will either have to give up all intercollegiate sports or refuse a gift of $3,000,000.

The Yale Alumni Weekly treats the question with some bitterness, and, in evident sympathy with the Swarthmore student body, discusses thus sarcastically the possibilities open to future college benefactors:

"The beginning made along this new line of determining the policies of American universities and colleges by the Philadelphia lady has great possibilities. There is an excellent chance for some kindly soul, with an innate repugnance to horrid war, to endow a university which should agree in return never to refer to Hannibal or Napoleon. The future may yet evolve the maiden millionaires who would assist some promising college on the condition that no bachelors be elected to professorships.

"But if this is to be the rule of the future there should be some method by which intending testators may be inoculated with a reasonable understanding of what college problems are and of the effects of imposing their personal idiosyncrasies upon them. The colleges are helpless in the face of fearsome possibilities revealed by this new movement in private dictation of educational needs.

"What is left to be done is simple. If testators are to follow the lead of the Swarthmore benefactress and if good people, so handicapped as to depart this life with unexpended millions, are to impose upon posterity their private ideas of university policy, let there be at least some method in the madness. Let there be a concerted university movement started to establish a School of College Policies for Testators."

The Springfield *Republican*, on the other hand, thinks the college would at least be able to contribute much to the solution of the problem of intercollegiate sports, if the gift were accepted. Says this paper:

"Much as bequests that arbitrarily limit the judgment of educators in the future are to be condemned in principle, it is certain that Swarthmore could be made to contribute to the final solution of the question of educational policy involved by accepting the gift on the conditions imposed. In becoming an institution forbidden to engage in intercollegiate sports, it could offer an interesting experiment to the world—an experiment that would aid other institutions in reaching a proper adjustment of the problem. Swarthmore, with its $3,000,000 of additional funds, could make itself much more attractive than it is now to students in various intellectual lines, while its abstention from intercollegiate games would enable it to demonstrate an institution's ability to make physical culture on systematic and unspectacular lines within the college both interesting and profitable to the student body. Within a few years the comparison or the contrast between Swarthmore and other colleges would become one of the most important features of the unsolved problem of intercollegiate sports in America."

ELIMINATING THE COTTON GAMBLER

WHAT the Atlanta *Georgian* hails as "the most remarkable event in the South's industrial history," and *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore) declares "to be the most important business meeting the world has ever seen," took place in Atlanta last week. More than one hundred representatives of the cotton-spinning industry of England, Germany, Austria, France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, and Italy there met some five hundred representative spinners, planters, and cotton merchants of this country. Their object, as *The Manufacturers' Record* states briefly, was to bring about "a better understanding between those who produce the staple and those who make it into merchantable goods." This was to be consummated, says the Savannah *News*, by considering three things—"the better baling of cotton, the possibility of eliminating speculation in the marketing of the crop, and the doing away with the middleman." The first of these three received less attention than the other two, tho the necessity for improved methods of handling the crop was strongly emphasized by the committee to which the matter was referred. This committee made several recommendations for improving the seed, storing the cotton before baling, and for improving the method of baling, particularly for transportation abroad. The Atlanta *Constitution*, admitting the need for attention to these suggestions, adds, however, that "there is a far stronger, a controlling desire, on the part of both interests, to eliminate the gambling element from the cotton-exchanges of all countries, in order to prevent the frequently violent fluctuations in the price of the raw material." President C. W. Macara, of the European International Cotton-Spinners' Association, is quoted to this effect:

"The opportunities that have been given to men who neither

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grow nor spin cotton, nor are legitimately interested in its distribution, to bring about ruinous fluctuations in the price of raw material, are an evil more prejudicial to the cotton business than any other which now exists. The baling and warehousing of your staple have not been as satisfactory as you and we desire, but the evil I have mentioned is vastly more pernicious in its effects. . . .

"We wish the market to be responsive to the ordinary laws of supply and demand. We want your cotton and are prepared to pay for it a price which will adequately reward your farmers for their outlay of capital and their employment of labor. The interests of the cotton-growers and the spinners of cotton are identical. The burdens imposed upon business and the disastrous influence of gambling operations upon all who are legitimately concerned in the progress of the industry, which is second only in importance to agriculture itself, can not be exaggerated. It has led to the dislocation of business, to the stopping of mills, and to the ruin of many, including not a few of the speculators themselves. To such lengths has the evil extended that the need for a world-wide organization to combat the operations of the speculators was brought home to all Europe four years ago."

That the purpose of the Farmers' Union, now an organization with 1,600,000 members, is to bring about the overthrow of cotton speculation is asserted by *The Constitution*. It was largely to this end that the recent meeting of spinners and growers was brought about. We read:

"It has its perfected organization of business agents—county, State, and national—who are to-day transacting in bulk the business of its members. In the organization of these business agents the Farmers' Union has practically already perfected a system through which it is prepared to sell as well as to buy; through which it is prepared to meet the spinners of the world on a business footing, and ship the cotton direct from the farm to the mill; through which it is qualified to give the best of guaranties of good faith in the performance of contract."

The Chicago *Tribune* thinks some good may have resulted from this conference, for the present cotton-market operations, it finds, are extremely hurtful to both the growers and the spinners. It says:

"For several years the great British manufacturers have been on the tenter-hooks because of the frequent activity of speculation in the cotton-market. It may have been sport for the speculators, but it was death for the spinners. Often they have been afraid to buy because they feared the high prices prevailing were artificial and could not be maintained long. If they were to buy and cotton were to go down, rivals who had waited for the drop would be able to make cheaper cloths and undersell them. If they did not buy they might have to close their mills. The occasional cornering of cotton has done more than all else to induce foreign manufacturers to encourage its growth in other countries than this, so that they might be no longer dependent on the American supply."

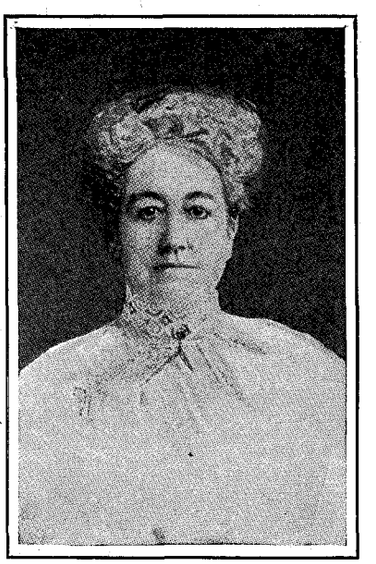
The practicability of doing away with the cotton-exchanges entirely is, however, a much-discust question. The Richmond *News Leader* speaks for many of the Southern papers when it asserts that "it is entirely possible, in this day of quick communication and transportation, for the men who grow cotton and the men who make cotton into yarn and fabric to trade with each other directly, to confer, to fix prices according to the realities of the crop and the market and the public requirements." The Savannah *News*, on the other hand, recognizes the necessity for the middlemen under present conditions.

The views of New York cotton merchants, quoted in *The Journal of Commerce*, are, quite naturally, perhaps, almost unanimous in insisting upon the need for the middleman. One of these men, Mr. Atwood Violett, is thus quoted:

"The question of finance must be considered as well as that of time. The cotton-grower has many quick expenses, with none too much capital, and ready money at certain seasons of the year to almost the value of his entire crop must be forthcoming. The warehousing combination could not furnish it, for the reason that no banks could be found to stand behind such a scheme. Therefore, the purchaser of the cotton would have to be depended upon. But how about the time required to complete the transaction? The agents would make the trade, and then the cotton would be sent to the seaboard to be loaded on slow vessels. These vessels would wait for a cargo from one week to four weeks, sailing just in time to get clearance papers within the month. From eleven to eighteen days would be required for the trips to Liverpool or Manchester. Then if the cotton was accepted and paid for, the question of exchange would come in. It would be from three to six months before the grower or the warehouse interests could hope to have the cash in hand. In the mean while, what would become of the poor farmer, his creditors and dependents? If all cotton-growers, or even a fair percentage of them, were wealthy and good business men with an intimate knowledge of domestic and foreign trade relations, the scheme might work out. As things are it as not practicable, and it doesn't take much of a business man to realize it."

A WOMAN'S DEFENSE OF WAR

PERHAPS some who are disappointed by the slight tangible results of the Hague Peace Conference may find a certain cold comfort in the unanimous assurances of a bishop, preaching to soldiers, and of a woman, writing in a woman's magazine, that war, after all, is a good thing, inasmuch as it is a necessary condition of growth. If our brute ancestors, says Mrs. Adelaide Reynolds Haldeman, had by a sort of "Hague Conference" established universal peace in those dim ages, "there would never have been evolved what we call a human race, and man would have been, today, a brute among brutes." Bishop Potter is also quoted by the papers as dwelling in a recent sermon on the idea that the ascent of man has been accomplished through warfare. He believes, according to the reporters, that "until the last day of earth there will be armies and there will be war," and he characterizes the Hague Conference as "only a poet's dream." Not quite so irremediably, however, would Mrs. Haldeman shatter that dream. "Society," she argues—writing in *The Modern World* (Denver), a business woman's magazine of which she is the editor—"is in a process of growth, has not yet arrived at its maturity, or its equilibrium of forces, and therefore must have its public and private war until social adaptation be complete, and war, thereby, come to an end." But in the mean time it is well, she holds, that "the so-called 'peace advocates' are in a magnificent minority," since "with a whole nation of peace men you would have a people like the Chinese." The Chinese, it is explained, "have lost the warlike instinct" and in consequence are now "given over wholly to the worship of past things and dead ancestors; whereby progress comes to an end, and all things to-morrow will be as were all things yesterday." Warlikeness, she claims, is an instinct which, in the evolution of civilization, "has ever marked the superior, the stronger, race." Human warfare is "only a phase of the great general law of natural selection out of which emerges ever the fittest for survival." In elaboration of her argument Mrs. Haldeman goes on to say:



MRS. ADELAIDE REYNOLDS HALDEMAN,

Editor of a business-woman's magazine, who defends war on the ground that it is a necessary accompaniment of racial progress.

"To be consistent, the peace advocate would be compelled to

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contend that the conquest of savage peoples by civilized ones is and always has been wrong. He would have to contend that the discovery of a new land, with its subsequent immigration, colonization, and all the fierce warfare accompanying these processes, has been essentially unjustifiable and wrong. According to that kind of philosophy, the American colonists should have packed themselves back to Europe instead of defending themselves against the Indians. Europe should have accepted the civilization of the Tatars instead of fighting against it, and Christian missionaries in China should submit quietly to massacre or stay away from that peaceful land, the inhabitants of which are really the most consistent advocates of peace we have."

Private war, says Mrs. Haldeman, presents problems beside which those of public war dwindle to insignificance. To quote:

"Private war is, under another name, industry. And it would be the most vicious of errors to imagine that industry, of the glory of which we hear so much, is without its slain. On the contrary, for every man slain in war, so-called, a thousand are slain in industry. To him who is not sodden with the stupidity of ignorance, or wholly debauched with the desire for getting his hands on the possessions of others, the present system of industry is a monstrous crime beside which the 'horrors' of antique warfare were 'pale and pure and painless as a virgin's dream.' Why raise our hands in horror at a few liters of blood shed on battle-fields, while millions of men and women (to say nothing of children) are dying of disease acquired in the shops, mills, and mines of Christendom? Why talk of peace when industrial barons—nay, kings—make private war as they please, using as their armies the millions who are continually falling disabled or dead in the fight? Why moan over a handful of Japanese or Russians, when girls are dying of bone rot in American match factories, and 20,000,000 or more American workingmen are expropriated, robbed, and bled (while thousands of them are literally slaughtered) in the shambles of industry?"

"And yet," the writer admits, "if we hold that public war is a good thing we must hold also that private war in the form of industry is no less a good thing in itself"—inasmuch as it also is a necessary condition of growth. Political peace, she predicts, will come about "when trade shall have been established upon a perfectly equilibrated bottom; when national, or general, economy can gain nothing, but, on the contrary, lose by war; when the human race shall have been reduced to one type, or when a superior, intelligent, and powerful race of men shall have reduced all other races to a state of helpless dependence, whereby the inferior, or weak races, shall be ruled like dogs are now, by fear and affection. "But until then," Mrs. Haldeman maintains, "war will be approved and war will be 'good.'"

THE NEW YORK TRACTION SCANDAL

"NOTHING in the whole history of the insurance scandals equals these startling exposures," exclaims the New York *American*, commenting on the facts which have already been brought to light by Governor Hughes's Public Service Commission in its investigation of the financial and political exploits of New York City's Street-railway Trust. But as the Springfield *Republican* points out, every policy-holder in America was personally concerned in the revelations of the insurance case, while those financially interested in New York traction affairs are comparatively few, and "the question of the rottenness of the financiers is largely a local one." There are phases of the situation, however, which are of interest not only to the four million citizens of New York who are painfully conscious of the inadequacy of the city's street-car service, and to the stockholders of the wrecked Metropolitan company, but to the country at large. The essentially unvarying conditions brought to light by successive investigations into the methods of "high finance," says the Springfield *Republican*, keep raw that sense of injury on the part of the plundered public which is the real secret of President Roosevelt's power—a power "baffling and even mysterious to the syndicated wealth of the land." Herein, adds the same paper, "may be discerned the main political significance of the huge traction scandal in New York."

At the time of writing, the Commission's investigation has revealed a remarkable system of bookkeeping in accordance with which large sums of the stockholders' money, expended for the creation of the desired brand of public opinion, and for the purchase of an imaginary railway, still appear in the books as "assets." An odd $24,000 paid to Thomas F. Ryan, and charged to "suspense account," leads the New York *World* to remark with a certain bitter facetiousness: "Such payments help explain the suspense of Metropolitan stockholders about vanished property, and the suspense of the public from car-straps." When last year the Interborough-Metropolitan Company was incorporated, and merged Mr. Ryan's looted surface and elevated lines with Mr. Belmont's subway system, competition in transportation in New York City virtually came to an end. But the most sensational revelations so far relate to an earlier date (1902), when the Metropolitan Company purchased from Anthony N. Brady the Wall and Cortlandt Street Ferries Railway, a line which had and has no existence except on paper, and whose paper value is represented by a franchise against which an injunction stands. According to Mr. Brady's own statement before the Commission, he received for this shadowy railroad the sum of $965,000, with the understanding—which he carried out—that sums of $111,652.78 each were to be paid from it to Thomas F. Ryan, William C. Whitney, P. A. B. Widener, Thomas Dolan, and William L. Elkins, all of whom held interests in the Metropolitan Company. Says the New York *American*—which exclaims that the time for comment has passed, and the time for criminal prosecution arrived:

"One of these $111,652.78 checks was made payable to Thomas F. Ryan personally. The remainder went to his associates. For what purpose? These men had not even the shadow of a claim in this paper railway that itself was a shadow. On what ground were they given over half a million dollars of the money belonging to the stockholders of a public-utilities corporation? If the deal had the slightest claim to legitimacy, why was the money paid first to Brady and so entered on the books, and afterward secretly handed over to these men by means of Brady's personal check?"

The same paper, which has always been a bitter opponent of Mr. Ryan, says further:

"All over the traction situation is written the one word—FRAUD. It is exactly as tho New York, the richest city on earth, had turned over her public utilities and the control of her administration to a collection of safe-blowers, check-raisers, and common burglars."

And the New York *Globe* remarks more quietly:

"The insurance and other investigators have revealed many cases of directors appearing at least technically on both sides of transactions. But in most instances it was possible to show that the corporation suffered no actual loss—that often there was actual gain. It was pointed out that unless the insurance companies were to have second-rate directors it was difficult to secure men altogether free from entangling business alliances. It was urged that the offense of duality was nominal rather than actual—that it did not appear that the trust in fact had been betrayed. If Mr. Brady is to be believed, no such defense can be made for Mr. Ryan *et al.* These men did not sell property to their corporation at a fair price, but entered a conspiracy under which an excessive price should be paid and the excess accrue to them as individuals."

It now becomes clear, says the *Evening Mail*, just what has brought the street railroads into bankruptcy. To quote:

"No matter how rich a field a transportation enterprise may have, it can tie itself up into a hard knot if its managers insist on paying experts $50,000 salaries and giving them nothing to do, and

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if they go ahead buying in paper properties at several times their value and pocketing the difference."

By this investigation alone, asserts the Detroit *Journal*, the Public Service Commission of New York has abundantly justified its creation.

THE COST OF LIVING

IS the public ripe for a thoroughly economic platform as its next political issue? asks a correspondent of a New York paper, who claims that never before has there been so much written and

SKY HIGH.

The consumer finds that bread has now gone up to join milk and butter among the heavenly bodies.

—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

spoken comment about economic matters. From all sections reports indicate mounting prices in foodstuffs. "The Beef Trust has advanced the cost of living the past few days, and the public must march up to the counter," mournfully remarks the Washington *Post*. Yet the consumer, it appears, is not the only one to suffer under present conditions. The recent failure of two prominent wholesale produce dealers in Pittsburg, according to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, is ascribed to the decline in the demand for foodstuffs at the high prices prevailing in that city. If the high cost of living be due to an actual shortage of crops, explains *The Ledger*, little relief can be expected until the yield of another season reaches the market. The Pittsburg wholesale dealers, however, say that the blame in their case rests with the produce-growers, who have combined to raise prices, forming a sort of "farmers' trust." But as fruit and vegetable crops have been short in all parts of the country, with the exception of the Pacific coast, *The Ledger* suggests that the difficulty may be something more than a matter of combinations in restraint of trade. "The great rise in the price of meat," it points out, "has thrown an unusual demand upon other articles, and this tends to increase the cost of these other commodities, whose prices are already swollen by a short supply." There are no assuring indications of a general fall in prices, it adds.

The average citizen, remarks the New York *Sun*, is but little enlightened by the acres of matter printed in newspapers, magazines, and special reports with reference to the cost of living, the question for most of us resolving itself into the results of an individual experience. *The Sun*, nevertheless, has some interesting words to say on the general aspects of the subject. To quote in part:

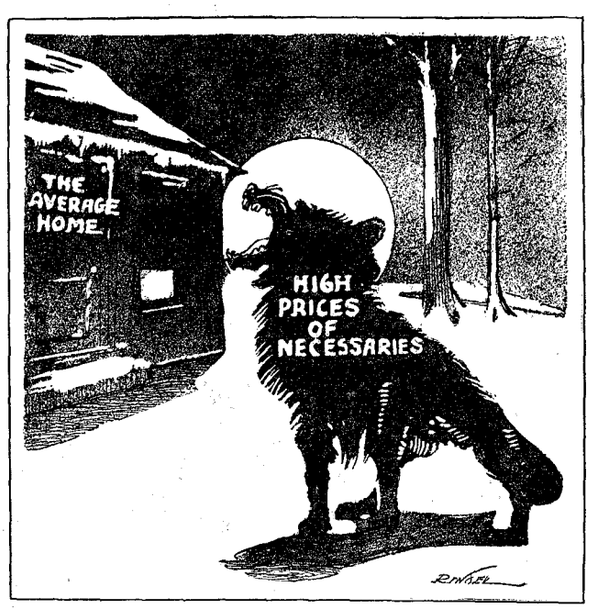
"The people may be divided into profit-makers, salary-drawers, and wage-earners. There are no statistics which show with certainty the financial condition of the members of these classes to-day as compared with their condition in times of lower prices and lower wages. General investigation and personal inquiry lead to a definite opinion that the profit-makers and the wage-earners are better off to-day than in earlier days, and that the conditions of the salaried section are more burdensome. While each group will furnish its exceptions to this view, the general proposition will probably hold.

"In a recently published article the assertion is made that 'in thirteen years the increase in the cost of living has not been more than 3½ per cent. of a workingman's income. The basis for the percentage is an annual income of $835.' The notably weak point in this argument is that $835 is an utterly absurd estimate of the 'workingman's income.' The census of 1900 reports 5,306,143 wage-earners with an average income of a little less than $440. A selected list of twenty-three industries employing 3,137,000 hands shows for 1905 an average of $512. The workingman's account-book, if he keeps one, is not likely to show his income as $835, nor to confirm the estimate of a mere 3½ per cent. increase in cost of living in thirteen years. . . . . .

"Growing expenses, however, are offset by better pay, and there is no question that our wage-earners live better, dress better, and save more money than they did twenty or even ten years ago. It is undeniable that wage-earners as a class have derived benefit from the higher-price levels. In fact, it is to their increased income that the increase in cost of living is largely attributable.

"The profit-makers, the merchants, manufacturers, and traders, as a class have profited rather by general trade activity than by the change in prices. Their income may be affected in some measure by price conditions, but it is not entirely or even largely dependent upon them. Profit margins are based on cost, whether the cost be high or low. The victims of prosperity, of increased cost of living, are salary-drawers who have no power to effect an increase in income by union, strike, or other weapon. Upon this class, with a membership of several millions, the burden of higher prices falls with greatest weight."

This latter point is also taken up by the Washington *Post*, which



THE WOLF AT THE DOOR TO-DAY.

—Ringel in the Milwaukee *Free Press*.

returns to the subject in a later issue. Especially, it says, is this true of the clerks of the United States Government, for whom "there is no balm of Gilead in these flush days." Receiving the same pay that they got in 1880, they "are being docked the difference between the value of the dollar then and the value of the dollar now."

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END OF THE SWEAT-SHOP

THE sweat-shop "is now practically a matter of the past in our trade," said Marcus M. Marks, president of the National Association of Clothiers, in a speech last January that was later quoted on the floor of Congress. Henry White, formerly secretary of the Garment Workers' Union in New York City, confirms this news in the New York *Daily Trade Record* of the textile trade for September 16, but adds that the extinction of the sweat-shop is not due so much to the reformers as to the landlords, who have squeezed the tenements down to such tiny proportions that the manufacture of clothing has been crowded out of the home. Says Mr. White:

"The old-time tenement, because of its comparatively large rooms, adjoining each other, the absence of private halls, bath-rooms, air-shafts, etc., afforded opportunities for conveniently and cheaply manufacturing where foot-power could be employed, and where manufacturing on a small scale suffered no serious disadvantage. In the modern flat, however, divided into closet-like spaces where even the thickness of the wall-paper counts and where the family cat is obliged to tread with added caution, there is no room for even the meager equipment of a home tailor-shop or even a family sewing-machine.

"The building boom during the past ten years made land too valuable for the primitive tenements, and all over the Jewish and Italian quarters they quickly gave way to the larger rent-yielding flats, with their fancy fronts, showy entrances, and containing every modern convenience—excepting room.

"Squeezed out of the tenements, and the flats being too small, the petty contractor had to go into the loft buildings, and in response to this demand many such buildings were erected. In this way the shop became separated from the home, a very long step indeed toward the factory system—the goal of the reformer. Once out of the home, clothing manufacture yields more readily to the modern spirit, becomes subject to legal regulations, and the most serious obstacle to industrial reform has been thus overcome. What has so long failed of achievement through the efforts of humanitarians and lawmakers has been brought to pass by the natural evolution of the tenement into the flat. Whatever, therefore, the shortcomings of the cheap flat—and they are grievous and manifold—it has at any rate displaced the barbarous old-time 'double-decker,' with all that it meant to the trade.

"'The sweat-shop,' said Mr. Schoenfeld [an authority on East-side matters], 'in so far as it meant work in a tenement, is positively non-existent, but sweating, however, is possible in loft buildings. Overcrowding, poor ventilation, and the overworking of the laborer are possible there, too, but with this decided difference—the women and children of the family are parted from the work, which is carried on in the open, and the shops are easily reached by the public inspectors and are thus brought within civilizing influences.'"

TOPICS IN BRIEF

KENTUCKY should now try to become famous for its drinking-water.—*New York World.*

PERHAPS Georgia will invite the President next year to hunt "blind tigers."—*San Antonio Light.*

LET'S haul our Navy up on the land, lest some other Power should object.—*New York Evening Mail.*

SENATOR FORAKER'S friends say that he is dead game. Score another for the Presidential nimrod.—*Atlanta Journal.*

"WE must walk in the light," says Brother Rockefeller. All right; but don't raise the price of it!—*Atlanta Constitution.*

ONE of the most tangible results of the present Hague Conference is in the decision to hold another one.—*Detroit Free Press.*

JUDGE LANDIS couldn't resist the temptation to make the Alton's immunity bath just a little hotter than absolutely necessary.—*Washington Post.*

"SECRETARY TAFT wants $5,500,000 for military clothes." A large man, it is true, and an active one, but still——.—*New York Evening Post.*

CARTOONIST MCCUTCHEON suggests in the Chicago *Tribune* that President Roosevelt approves of the Mississippi because it is the Father of Waters.

AN Italian poet who won $10,000 in a lottery says that he will write no more. Here, at least, is one chance to speak a good word for the lottery.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A FRIEND of Senator Tillman refers to him as "a poet and a dreamer." From his talk of a race war it looks as if his dreams are all nightmares.—*Washington Post.*

HALL CAINE calls the American press agent an "unmitigated liar." Too bad. The press agent has always spoken well of Mr. Caine.—*New York American.*

THE advertised revolt, which some Cubans were anticipating with considerable pleasure, has been postponed on account of Governor Magoon.—*Toledo Blade.*

DR. OSLER says that success in the medical profession is largely a question of good health. That's funny. We thought it was just the reverse.—*Washington Post.*

PROBABLY the Standard Oil Company never will be satisfied with governmental conditions until this nation becomes the United States of New Jersey.—*Chicago News.*

A MRS. PEACE was arraigned in a Detroit police-court the other day on the charge of fighting. Apparently she has taken her husband's name in vain.—*Washington Post.*

THE Waterbury *American* thinks that "the South is hopeless." We suppose that means that we have grown too prosperous to buy Waterburies any more.—*Atlanta Journal.*

POSSIBLY the most benighted State in the Union is New York, which contains more people who have not located in Grand Old Texas than any member of the sisterhood.—*Houston Post.*

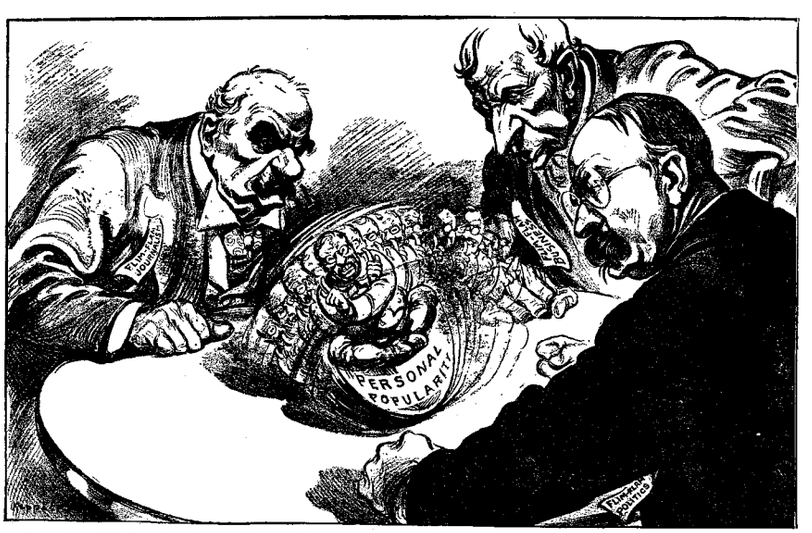
THE editor of a London medical journal who said recently that the prettiest girls are the stupidest should cheer up. Maybe she will change her mind, after all.—*New York Tribune.*

THE simultaneous reduction by King Edward and Speaker Cannon in their daily allowance of cigars has the appearance of an international combination in restraint of trade.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

RICHMOND P. HOBSON claims to have inside information to the effect that Japan will declare war on the United States on February 28. With very little urging it is believed that she can be induced to put it off till April 1.—*Washington Post.*

FIVE thousand revolvers, seized by the New York police within the year, were dumped into the sea off Sandy Hook Saturday, by order of the police commissioner. This will be good news for the manufacturers.—*Boston Transcript.*

I THINK that the excellent people who have complained of our policy as hurting business have shown much the same spirit as the child who regards the dentist, and not the ulcerated tooth, as the real source of his wo.—*From President Roosevelt's speech at Cairo.* But what is the child to think if the forceps keep slipping and the dentist fails to pull the tooth?—*New York World.*



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HE BOBS UP SERENELY.

—Keppler in *Puck.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

HOW OUR PACIFIC CRUISE LOOKS TO EUROPE

A NAVAL demonstration in Europe has always been looked upon as indicating a threat. Thus some of the English papers are counseling their Government to send a fleet to the Piræus to intimidate the Greek authorities into taking measures for the safety of Greek Christians in Macedonia. The bombardment of Alexandria by Admiral Seymour in 1882 followed on such a demonstration, and the ultimatum accompanying it, which the insurrectionists disregarded. It is therefore not to be wondered at that European press comments connect President Roosevelt's dispatch of the Atlantic fleet to the Pacific with the strained relations existing between Japanese and Americans on the Pacific Coast. The English papers think the order ill-timed, to say no more. The French press give the Japanese to understand that it is none of their business, while the tone of the German press is encouraging to America. "Keep your guns trained and your powder dry" is the substance of Berlin advice. The London *Times* remarks:

"The right of the United States or any other naval Power to dispatch her ships to and exercise them in any waters she pleases, either of her own coasts or of the high seas, has never been questioned. But there are many cruises besides this particular cruise in which American seamen might find all the experience and exercise they desire.

"It is the selection at this moment of the Pacific for this great demonstration of American naval power which may be thought inopportune by many who fully accept official and semiofficial assurances that the step is free from every tinge of provocation or menace."

It will not do to drive Japan to the wall or offend her honor, this paper adds, and it warns the American press thus:

"The Japanese Government will exhibit their ordinary good sense and calm reason in handling an admittedly difficult problem, but they are the representatives of a singularly high-spirited and chivalrous nation, who cherish a very high sense of their own dignity.

"The worst way in the world to obtain concessions from such a race is to approach them in the tactless fashion which finds favor in a portion of the American press."

Speaking of the Pacific cruise the Paris *Temps* does not express any immediate alarm, tho by no means minimizing the critical nature of the situation. This paper sees a connection between the California school question, the real tho dissembled indignation of the Japanese nation, and the possibility of a warlike outbreak, with President Roosevelt's precautionary movement, and remarks:

"The fire is smoldering under the cinders, and the two nations who stand on different shores of the Pacific ought certainly to make every effort to stamp it out. But it is the American newspapers which, in imitation of certain of their European contemporaries, are aggravating the tension now really existing between the white and the yellow races, a tension which no international visits, speeches, banquets, or compliments can possibly abate."

This great French organ concludes by vindicating the President's order. It observes:

"Whatever peril to California is involved in the question of yellow labor, it neither justifies violence toward the Japanese nor the exclusion of their children from the schools. On the other hand, Japan can not question the right of the United States to send her ships wherever she chooses."

The German press think that Japan will eventually retaliate by seizing the Philippines, and the *Berliner Tageblatt* calls upon America to be on her guard and "to concentrate a powerful fleet in the Pacific."

There is something rather "too previous" in the manner in which a writer in *The Contemporary Review* (London) calmly considers the "Conditions of a Japanese-American War." He signs himself "Cruiser" and speaks of the advantage which America would have, in case of war, from the presence of a powerful fleet in the Pacific. He writes:

"By moving the Atlantic fleet to the Pacific now, the difficulties of rounding the Southern Continent under war conditions will be avoided, and the fleet in future so situated that the Japanese would have insufficient time to conduct operations except on a minor scale. The distance from the United States Pacific coast to the Philippines is, roughly, 8,000 miles. Allowing for stoppages to coal at the Sandwich Islands and Guam—or some neighboring island—this should be covered by a fleet in six or seven weeks. . . . . .

"In the six or seven weeks of freedom of action thus left at their disposal the Japanese could effect little in the Philippines beyond invading on a comparatively minor scale."

The National Review (London) writes with less cold-blooded positiveness as follows:

"It speaks well for the sanity and balance of the American people that they have not allowed themselves to become unduly excited by a succession of official announcements that, if purposely designed to excite apprehension by their mystification and contradiction, could not have been more cunningly devised. When the public first learned through the press that the battle-ships were going to the Pacific, there was prompt official denial, followed a few days later by the public announcement of the Secretary of the Navy that the press had correctly stated the facts; to be followed only a day or two later by a statement from a still higher official source that while the fleet 'might' be ordered to the East, it 'might' also be sent on a cruise to the Pacific. . . . Now, however, comes the very latest to set all doubts at rest. The fleet is to go."

This writer concludes his discussion of the cruise by saying:

"The Far-Eastern sky is cloudless as viewed through official eyes, but the unofficial vision either sees less clearly or with greater penetration. In a word, the public has a dim apprehension of official knowledge. It knows that some friction exists between the two governments, altho both governments are anxious to remove it. To believe that either the United States or Japan desires war is to credit the statesmen of both countries with folly so extreme that it becomes nothing less than criminal lunacy. But there are important and delicate questions that must be settled, and altho the attempt has been made, it is admitted on both sides that so far the negotiations have produced no results."

"A Diplomat" writing in the *Deutsche Revue* (Berlin) is of opinion that the first act in the drama of conflict between Asia and America has begun in California. The Pacific Ocean, under the present conditions of naval warfare, with swift-sailing war-vessels, long-distance guns, and wireless telegraphy, is practically a sea of no greater area than was the Mediterranean during the Napoleonic wars. As Great Britain won and still maintains the hegemony of the Mediterranean, so the United States, with her hold on Hawaii and the Philippines, should control the Pacific, even if she has to fight for it. This writer thinks she will have to do so. To quote his words:

"It is in the tendencies, the disposition, the idiosyncrasies of these two races that we see the greatest danger of an imminent conflict. The Japanese have shown themselves a restless people, not contented with the limitations of their own frontier, and it would be singular indeed if after their recent successes in war and diplomacy they were not bent on still further triumphs. On the other shore of the Pacific stands a nation which in its unfaltering progress has proved itself not inferior to the Japanese, least of all in all that concerns its Western development. Who but the Americans can claim the hegemony of the Pacific? The possibility, and, when one considers the present relations of the two, the probability, of a coming conflict between these nations on the Pacific can not be denied."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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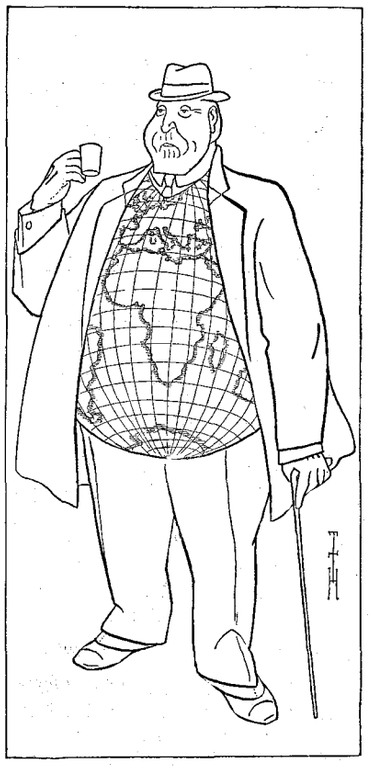
INDIAN PRESS ON MR. MORLEY'S ATTEMPT AT PACIFICATION

THE complaint which has recently been loudly made by the educated natives of Hindustan is that they have no real representation in the government of the country. The Governor-General in Council is an irresponsible satrap, they cry. The nine great provinces of India are under British governors, each with an executive or legislative council in some shape or other, no members of which are elected by the people. The native states are indeed governed by native ministers, but at the court of each native prince stands a British "resident," or agent, who is backed by the authority of the Supreme Government. Hence the claim of the almost revolutionary National Congress of India that Indian nationalism is being slowly strangled in the iron grasp of British absolutism.



KING EDWARD AT MARIENBAD.

It is no wonder a man suffers from indigestion when he has swallowed the whole earth.
—*Humoristische Blaetter* (Vienna)

Mr. Morley, Secretary of State for India, has not been regardless of the present perturbed condition of England's most important foreign possession, and has been carrying out certain administrative reforms in the various provinces. His aim has been to give the native princes and notables a greater influence in the ruling of India. The princely houses of India are to be represented on the Imperial Council at Calcutta, and each British province is to have a native advisory council endowed with the right of proposing or initiating legislation subject to the approval of the local governor and the Supreme Government at Calcutta. This measure is as near to a representative constitution as the Indian Council in Downing Street has yet ventured to come, and *The Times of India* (Bombay) remarks:

"It will be greeted in some quarters with contemptuous protests disguising a very real opposition to the projected measures; it will be welcomed by a very large proportion of the educated classes as embodying wise and salutary changes that will broader base the whole administrative machine."

The new law seeks "to give the aristocracy of India that influence which is their due without diminishing the freedom of action of the Executive," remarks the Madras *Mail*, and it continues: "Whatever difficulties may be experienced in its realization by the Government of India, the scheme is both liberal and capable of translation into practise without the danger usually attending extensive changes." While approving the general scope of these reforms, *The Indian Spectator* (Bombay) regrets that they merely add more privileges to an already privileged class and says:

"We wish that the poorer tenantry could be organized in such a way as to enable it to exercise a right of representation similar to that which is proposed to be bestowed on the landed aristocracy. A time may come when this can and will be done; at present the peasantry is too ignorant."

The members of the advisory councils ought to be elected by the people, and not nominated by the Crown, declares the Bombay *Samachar*, a vernacular organ. The "proposals, with a few exceptions, indicate a fair attempt on the part of the Government to advance further in reform." This writer adds:

"We believe that besides zemindars [native landlords and farmers of the revenue] other representatives of the people should also be admitted to the Viceroy's Advisory Council. It has been resolved in connection with the advisory councils of local governments, besides zemindars, to admit business men, money-lenders, professional men interested in higher education (such as lawyers, doctors, engineers, and scientists), and representatives of different industries as well as leaders of various castes. We have every confidence that such a body will be truly useful to the local governments. In that connection we would only desire that some principle will be introduced whereby they will be elected by the classes whom they are to represent."

The new reforms are opening up an avenue for even greater freedom, declares *The United India and Native States* (Madras), which speaks thus hopefully of the prospect:

"The association of the classes hitherto shut out of the chance of influencing and controlling the Government will make them realize their responsibility for the welfare of the country better than they do, and they will in course of time become enlightened and politically efficient so that the Government will hereafter have to face, not the opinion of an intellectual minority, but of the representatives of intellect *plus* wealth and historic importance."

Nothing but distrust and disapproval, however, mark the comments of the *Gujerati* (Bombay), another native organ, whose editor is not "prepared to conscientiously say" that Mr. Morley's proposals "are calculated to satisfy even the moderate expectations of the public." Of these proposals the writer goes on to declare:

"We do not think that they will produce any genuine enthusiasm in any part of the country. The idea of an advisory council of notables had scarcely met with an approval even before the publication of the present dispatch; and now that the details of the scheme are announced it can be easily seen that it contains within itself germs of its own disintegration. The Government are now in a mood to pat on the back the aristocracy or the landholding and commercial classes."

FALLIÈRES DISCOVERED

THE ghastly crime of Soleilland, who murdered a child in Paris under the most revolting circumstances, thrilled all France with horror. He was condemned to the guillotine by a jury, but in accordance with prevailing French sentiment, as well as with the precedent of years, the President remitted his sentence and imprisoned him for life. This gives Mr. Rochefort an occasion in his *Intransigeant* (Paris) to declare that the President gave the reprieve to indicate his own existence and authority. The President of the Republic at present is a nonentity; he does not preside, we are told, not even in the Council of Ministers. He does not sign any treaties; nobody consults him and he has become positively useless. To quote this writer:

"Attention has suddenly been called to the comical personality of Mr. Armand Fallières.

"No one ever thinks about the President in his retreat at Rambouillet. The Moroccan affair goes on, with its alternate skirmishes and truces. Kings, emperors, and ambassadors make agreements and exchange visits. The dirigible balloons execute evolutions in the upper air; the delegates at The Hague debate; the *apaches* in Paris do their deeds of darkness. Mr. Fallières, oblivious to all these events, takes his accustomed daily walk, and his daily nap at noon.

"No one speaks of him; all but his name is forgotten. People,

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probably, sometimes ask whether a President of the Republic existed. Bets are made at the seaside as to the name of Mr. Loubet's successor.

"At last Soleilland came, and Mr. Fallières found an unequaled opportunity of gaining the lime-light. Like a Chinese shadow his profile was suddenly projected upon the white screen.

"The deed was done; the spell of silence was broken. People began to talk about him. . . . . .

"Yes, Mr. Fallières has proved to us, in an indescribably masterly manner, how flagrantly useless is his function as President.

"Apart from pardoning Soleilland, under circumstances of nameless scandal, what has he done? Nothing. Formerly, the President of the Republic signed treaties. Under Mr. Fallières everything is changed. . . . The President of the Republic has really become a fifth wheel in the government of France.

"A gust of wind will carry him away, him and his office, for he cannot expect to have a Soleilland ready all the time to save him."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMANY'S AIM IN SOUTHWEST AFRICA

THAT Germany's pertinacity in retaining and garrisoning her territory in Southwest Africa is not dictated by economic motives, and that she does not expect to find a source of revenue or a field of commerce and industry in Damaraland, or Namqua Land, any more than England expects to make money by delving or mining the Rock of Gibraltar, are asserted by Mr. M. Beer, in *The National Review* (London). This point was scarcely realized by the Center and the Socialists in the Reichstag, when they refused to yield to von Buelow's demand for a large money grant to furnish more forces and a stronger armament for the German African possessions. The Kaiser immediately ordered the dissolution of his Parliament because he wished to maintain his stand in Africa as a strategic point of great importance against England, avers Mr. Beer. The circumstances connected with the dissolution this writer thus summarizes:

"Southwest Africa epitomizes in a remarkable manner all that is vital in German imperialism: the desire for colonies and sea-

THE DREAM OF PAN-GERMANISM.
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

power and antagonism to the British Empire. Of comments and speculations on the last German elections there has been no end, yet the cause of the dissolution of the Reichstag has been completely lost sight of. Immediate causes, it is true, are often but occasions, or symptoms, still it is hardly advisable to eliminate them offhand, for they may just as often constitute important links in a chain of events leading to the discovery of the truth. The Reichstag was dissolved in consequence of an adverse vote on the supplementary estimates for the continuation of the war in Southwest Africa and for building a strategic railway from Kubub to Kectmanshoop. The Government asked for a grant of 29,000,000 marks after having been supplied early in the session with 77,000,-

WILLIAM'S LATEST COSTUME.
He dons the royal uniform of his famous ancestor, Frederick the Great.

000 marks for the same purpose. The Center were prepared to vote 20,000,000 marks, but demanded a reduction of the Southwest African military force from 8,000 to 2,500."

Hence the deadlock, which resulted in von Buelow's final triumph.

Mr. Beer quotes from a book written by Dr. Paul Samassa, editor of the *Altdeutsche Blaetter* (Berlin), in which we read a more specific statement of the German Government's designs, as follows:

"German Southwest Africa is in the game of world-politics a strong trump card in our hands. The expediency of smashing up our fleet has, of late, been repeatedly pointed out by Englishmen. . . . It might be therefore advisable, in order to cool down the ardor of those hotspurs and to strengthen the peace-loving elements in England, to remind them that, however great the losses such a war might inflict upon us, England was running the risk of losing South Africa. We have at present (1905) about 12,000 troops in Southwest Africa, half of whom will probably remain there for some time yet. In case of a war with England the British fleet will blockade the Southwest African coast, so that nothing will remain for our troops but to invade Cape Colony and to live upon the country. I don't believe that an invasion will be immediately followed by a general rising of the Boer population, but thousands of them who have nothing to lose will join our troops. And when it is remembered that in the last phase of the South-African War no more than 14,000 Boers kept the field against England, and that the British garrison in South Africa consists only

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of 20,000 men, it will easily be seen in how great an adventure England will be involved when going to war with Germany."

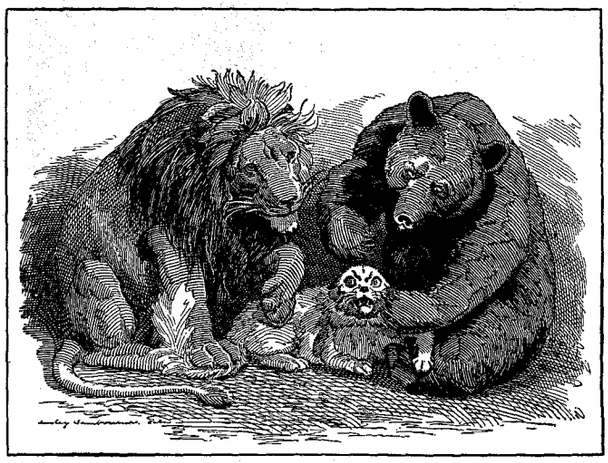
Mr. Beer comments on these words with the following significant observations:

"We must bear in mind that Germany has up till now spent over thirty-two millions sterling on that Colony, from which no economic return is to be expected. It is only its geographic position, its proximity to British South Africa, which weighs with Germany. She is going to keep there permanently an armed force of about 5,500 men, and the adult male colonists are trained in the use of arms. The new Governor of the Colony, Herr von Schuckmann, who was appointed last May to his office, is an undiluted Pan-German, well known in Cape Colony for his Anglophobia. He was German Consul there in the nineties; but, in 1898, when after the storm of the Krueger telegram the Anglo-German relations again improved, the German Government, desirous of proving its good-will toward England, recalled him from Cape Town, where he had made himself obnoxious to the Cape Government. In this connection it is perhaps worth mentioning that the appointment of Herr von Schuckmann coincided with the visit of the English journalists to Germany which was to inaugurate a new era of Anglo-German peace.

"From the foregoing considerations and facts the conclusion may be drawn that England in her relations with Germany will henceforth have to reckon with the Southwest African factor."

"THE PEACE OF ASIA"

FIVE years ago Russia would not have signed any such treaty with Great Britain as the one recently concluded, covering trade rights in the smaller states of Asia, declares the radical *Tevarishch*, of St. Petersburg; she was then dreaming of Indian



THE HARMLESS NECESSARY CAT.

BRITISH LION (to Russian Bear)—"Look here! *You* can play with his head and *I* can play with his tail, and we can *both* stroke the small of his back."

PERSIAN CAT—"I don't remember having been consulted about this!" —*Punch* (London).

conquest, and "was looking out for the first chance to attack Great Britain." Now that dream is over, and it has become apparent that Russian hopes in Persia, Afghanistan, and Tibet are not worth fighting about. The total value of Persia's exports and imports combined is only about $55,000,000 a year, not enough to finance even the preparations for a campaign, and the British and Russian diplomats have agreed to divide it into equal "spheres of influence." Thus another war cloud evaporates. Tabriz, the commercial capital of Persia, is within eighty miles of the Russian frontier, so the British could scarcely hope to wrest its trade from Russia, and South Persia, on the Persian Gulf, is tapped by British steamship lines so effectually that Russia can hope for nothing in that quarter, so the new treaty merely recognizes what the natural laws of trade had already foreordained. Some of the Russian papers think the St. Petersburg Government did well to get as much as it did. "Russia could never in any case have gained greater advantages," declares the *Novoye Vremya;* and the *Slovo* congratulates the Government on "establishing a compact that will lead to abiding friendship between the two countries, and secure Russia from any danger she may have feared from the ambition of Germany." The hope of a Russian port on the Persian Gulf was given up at the end of the war with Japan, and is scarcely mentioned now.

Besides dividing Persia commercially, the new treaty provides for its integrity and independence, makes Afghanistan open equally to British and Russian trade, agrees that the suzerain rights of China over Tibet are to be admitted and, if necessary, supported, and declares that no commercial or manufacturing rights or railway or mining franchises are to be obtained in Tibet by either Power.

The general view of the new treaty regards it as a strong guaranty of peace. "It should remove," declares the London *Times*, "an antagonism which, whether real or imaginary, has for the last half-century and more continually threatened the peace of the world." The London *Daily Chronicle* looks at it in the same light, and the London *Morning Leader* remarks that it "makes for peace in two if not three very debatable corners of the earth." The London *Tribune* is glad that Persia's integrity and independence "are so clearly safeguarded" that she is in "no danger of Russian interference," while the London *Standard* sees comfort in the fact that there is no provision of the document that can give umbrage to Germany.

Turning to the wing of the British press that are disappointed with the treaty, we find the London *Daily News* declaring that England has virtually given Persia over into the hands of Russia.

The Manchester *Guardian* considers the treaty a piece of futility and superciliously passes on it the following sentence:

"The Anglo-Russian Convention seems to us to merit neither strong praise nor strong blame. Things in Persia, Afghanistan, and Tibet were drifting in certain directions. The convention in each case takes note of the drift, formalizes it, and, as it were, legalizes it. Such agreements are often worth making, but they seldom give sufficient cause for having the bells rung, or for tearing our hair either, and so it is with this one."

It is "a poor bargain," exclaims *The Weekly Scotsman*, Edinburgh, for "by the agreement we have added to our bonds in Asia and put the key in Russian hands."

The French press in general are highly pleased with the work of English and Russian diplomatists in this matter. The Paris *Temps* calls the treaty "The Peace of Asia," and adds:

"It is of great value to France that her alliance with Russia and her *entente* with England, which some statesmen have looked upon as incompatible, should now have become ratified and confirmed by a direct understanding between London and St. Petersburg. Our moral standing in Europe will henceforth be strengthened."

Speaking in the same tone of gratulation the Paris *Figaro* is glad to see "an end to the long rivalry between England and Russia in Central Asia" where "for more than twenty years Europe had considered a conflict between them as inevitable."

The German press generally agree that England's position in Europe is considerably fortified by the removal of the tension on the Indian frontier. Nor are German interests in Persia in any way compromised, observes *The National Zeitung* (Berlin). "On the contrary, the security of German commercial expansion in Persia seems to be guaranteed." Which of the two contracting Powers has got the best of the bargain? asks the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), and it concludes that England has at least succeeded in "turning the Persian Gulf into a Suez Canal," altho this paper credits both parties to the convention with "a sincere desire to concede to all other nations equal commercial and industrial opportunities" in Persia.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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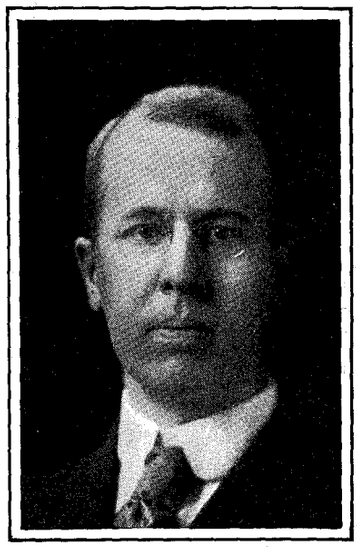
SCIENCE AND INVENTION

END OF OUR HARDWOOD SUPPLY

ACCORDING to the Census Bureau, the amount of hardwood lumber cut in 1906 was 15.3 per cent. less than in 1899. At the same time prices advanced from 25 to 65 per cent., so that the decrease would indicate a waning supply rather than a falling off in demand. It is concluded by Assistant Forester W. L. Hall, whose investigations are issued as Circular 116 of the United States Forest Service, that our hardwood lumbermen are now "working upon the remnants." The supply, he says, is getting short and the end is in sight. He estimates that we are using 25,000,000,000 feet per year of the various hardwoods, which might give us a sixteen years' supply. The softwoods, tho also running low, will not give out so soon, for there is a large supply on the Pacific Coast; but there is, he says, no hardwood supply in the Far West. What this means is put before us thus by Mr. Hall:



PROF. BERTRAM B. BOLTWOOD,

Of Yale University, who announces that he has isolated a new radioactive element which he thinks is "the parent of radium."

"How intensely the whole country would feel the loss of its hardwood timber, to an ample supply of which it has long been accustomed, can scarcely be realized. Without hardwood for building purposes, for railroad ties, for the manufacture of furniture, cooperage, and vehicles, and for the varied other uses to which it is put, we should be in sad straits indeed. A general failure in crops may affect industrial conditions for a few years—a failure in the hardwood supply would be a blight upon our industries through more than a generation. . . . . .

"The inevitable conclusion is that there are lean years close ahead in the use of hardwood timber. There is sure to be a gap between the supply which exists and the supply which will have to be provided. How large that gap will be depends upon how soon and how effectively we begin to make provision for the future supply. The present indications are that in spite of the best we can do there will be a shortage of hardwoods running through at least fifteen years. How acute that shortage may become and how serious a check it will put upon the industries concerned can not now be foretold. That it will strike at the very foundation of some of the country's most important industries is unquestionable. This much is true beyond doubt, that we are dangerously near a hardwood famine and have made no provision against it."

What shall be done about it? The belief is common, Mr. Hall says, that softwood, metal, and concrete will gradually take the place of hardwood as the supply of the latter is reduced. Already metal is much used for furniture, interior finish, and in general construction instead of wood. Yet neither this nor the growing use of concrete seems to have reduced the demand for hardwood. The problem, Mr. Hall thinks, must be solved in another way—namely, by maintaining permanently under a proper system of forestry a sufficient area of hardwood land to produce by growth a large proportion of the hardwood timber which the nation requires. This land can be found, he concludes, only in the Appalachian-Mountain ranges. He says:

"These mountains increased their proportion in the nation's hardwood output from 42 to 48 per cent. during the past seven years. On the principle of using the land for its highest purpose they should further increase their proportion to not less than 75 per cent. Other sections of the country will readily furnish the remaining 25 per cent.

"The mountain ranges from Maine to Alabama should be made to produce the greater part of the hardwood supply, because growing hardwood timber is their most profitable use. There is, in fact, no other use to which the surface of these mountains can permanently be put. That they can not be successfully farmed has been proved in thousands of cases. For the most part they can not even be permanently grazed.

"It is in the production of timber that they excel. They bear the greatest variety of species and the best remaining hardwood growth anywhere to be found. Freed from their enemies—fire and unwise cutting—their forests readily reproduce the best kinds of timber. Outside of local areas of the Pacific Coast nowhere else is forest growth so rapid. Even land cleared and farmed to the complete exhaustion of its soil will in this region in time reclothe itself with forests, if only it is protected.

"Field estimates by counties show that south of Pennsylvania there are in the Appalachians 58,000,000 acres of forest land, practically all of which is covered by hardwood and over 85 per cent. of which is in a cut-over or culled condition. Including the mountains of Pennsylvania, New York, and New England it is probably safe to estimate that the entire Appalachian area includes as much as 75,000,000 acres primarily adapted for hardwood timber. Only a very small part of this is still in virgin growth. By far the great part of it has been cut over, and some of it has been cleared. . . . If the Appalachian forests are rightly managed and taken soon enough, they will insure continuously the hardwood supply of the country, and do it without exhausting the forest. In fact, it can be done so that the systematic treatment will at the same time improve the forest. . . . . .

"Much of the Appalachian forest has been so damaged that years will be required for it to reach again a high state of productiveness. Its present average production is probably not over 10 cubic feet per acre per year. The increase would of course be gradual and it would be slow at first. It would be some time before it could average the 40 cubic feet per acre used in the above estimate. Until it does we can expect a shortage in hardwood timber. The longer the delay in putting this forest under control, the longer continued and more extreme will be the shortage."

THE PARENT OF RADIUM—The isolation of a new radioactive chemical element, which appears to be the immediate "parent" of radium, or the substance from which that element is derived by molecular disintegration, is announced by Prof. Bertram B. Boltwood, of Yale, in *The American Journal of Science* (New Haven, October). Over a year ago Professor Boltwood announced that his experiments indicated the separation from uranium of such a substance, and he has now been able to prove that it is identical with none of the radioactive elements hitherto known. He has accordingly given it the name "ionium," because, in common with other radioactive substances, it possesses "ionizing" power, or ability to separate gases into their ultimate constituents. Says Professor Boltwood:

"Experiments which have been carried out with a view to obtaining a quantitative separation of this new element from small quantities of very pure uraninite have given results which are in good agreement with one another and which indicate that the activity of the new element in equilibrium with radium is about 0.8 of the activity of the radium itself with which it is associated. This is about the value to be expected if the new substance is intermediate between uranium and radium. . . . . .

"Strong evidence has, therefore, been obtained of the existence in uranium minerals of a new radioactive element, . . . which produces no emanation and which resembles thorium in its chemical properties. It is without doubt a disintegration product of uranium

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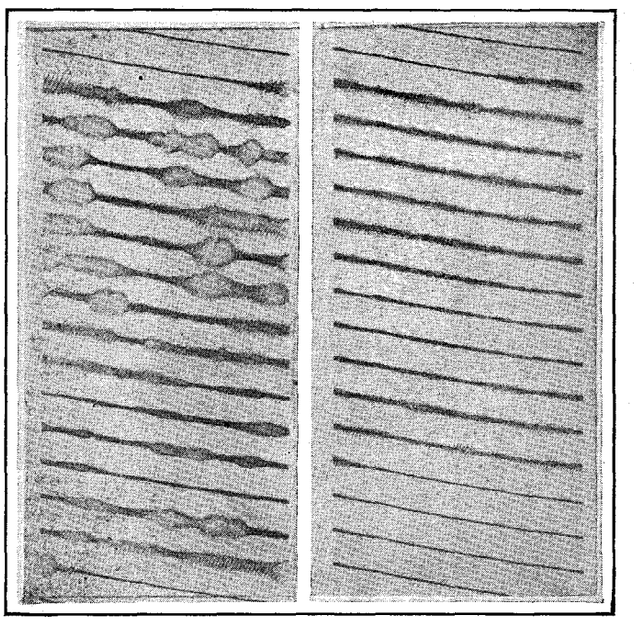
and is in all probability the immediate parent of radium. . . . Further experiments are in progress which it is hoped will afford additional information as to the properties and chemical behavior of this new body."

GENIUSES THE CHILDREN OF MIDDLE-AGED PARENTS

THAT comparatively few men and women of genius were the eldest children of their parents is a fact announced by Dr. Louise G. Rabinovitch, of New York, in a paper on "The Genesis of Genius," read before the recent International Congress on Psychiatry, at Amsterdam. Says *The Medical Record* (New York, September 28):

"In a study of 74 biographies of great men and women—poets, writers, politicians, painters, and musicians—she found but 10 first-born. Among 42 writers and poets, but 6 were the eldest children; among 17 painters, but 1 was the first-born of his mother (he was a natural child); among 15 musicians, there were only 2 first-born. Not only were these men of genius not the first-born, in a very large number of cases they were the youngest or next to the youngest of the family. Thus Coleridge was the last of thirteen children; James Fenimore Cooper was the eleventh of twelve children; Washington Irving was the last of eleven; Balzac, the last of three; George Eliot, the last of four; Napoleon was the eighth, and probably the last; Daniel Webster, the last of seven; Benjamin Franklin was the last of seventeen, and the last-born of the last-born for several generations; Rembrandt was the last of six children; Rubens, the last of seven; Sir Edwin Landseer, the fifth of seven children; Joshua Reynolds was the seventh child of his parents; Carl Maria Weber, the ninth; Richard Wagner, the last of seven; Mozart, the last of seven; Schumann, the last of five; Schubert, the thirteenth of fourteen. The parents, therefore, of great men were, for the most part, of a ripe age at the time of the conception of the latter; that is to say, the cellular potentiality of the parents was then at its maximum from the mental as well as the physical point of view. Herein lies hope for Osler's superannuates who have passed the dead-line of forty years. If they can do nothing more for the world with hands or brains, they can at least strive to people the earth with men of genius, who will carry on and perfect the work which they themselves, at the acme of their usefulness, have been condemned by the Oxford professor to lay down."



FRENCH AND ITALIAN VOCAL METHODS.

Compared by study of telephone vibrations; French method shown on the reader's left, Italian on the right.

DEADLY PICNICS—That the practises of the excursionist or picnicker who takes a meal in the wilds and then abandons the remnants may be prejudicial to public safety, is pointed out by a writer in *The Lancet* (London). The greasy paper and boxes with which such persons litter grassy glades, tho offensive to the eye, are probably not dangerous; but other abandoned receptacles are not so innocent. Says the writer:

"By a strange perversity such trippers, when they have finished the liquor which they have brought with them, abandon their glass bottles in a surreptitious manner so that they become traps to ensnare the unwary, having previously satisfied their love of useless destruction by breaking them, using them as missiles or targets. Sometimes the fragments lie on the road where they can be seen and avoided, at others they are hidden in long grass by the wayside. When there is water at hand the bottles are generally thrown into it in order to be broken with stones as they bob up and down. The water may be the sea near a favorite beach, and every holiday time in crowded watering-places accidents occur from this disgusting practise, children and others finding their holiday ruined by badly cut feet. The worst of it is that penal laws can do little toward preventing an offense which has to be detected and brought home to the offender before he can be dealt with."

HOW SOUNDS ARE MADE

OUR ideas about the production of vocal sounds, especially those of the vowels, have been somewhat altered by recent investigation. The latest conclusions are embodied in a popular lecture delivered in the great hall of the Sorbonne, Paris, by Dr. Marage, and printed in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, September 14). The talking-machine of Dr. Marage was described in our issue of June 1. The invention of this device shows a remarkable understanding of the workings of the human vocal apparatus, and makes anything he has to say on the voice peculiarly authoritative. He differentiates speech, noises, and musical sounds, and analyzes them as follows:

"The ear may hear three kinds of vibrations—noises, musical vibrations, and speech. If we represent by a curve the noise arising from the fall of a rod, a plank, or some other object, we shall have a wave-like continuous line, quite irregular, the amplitude of the oscillations very great at first and diminishing little by little; noise is thus produced by a continuous, irregular, non-periodic vibration.

"In the second category we place musical sounds, of which that of the tuning-fork is typical; a pen, fastened to the end of a vibrating fork, inscribes on a sheet of moving paper a perfectly regular curve called the sine-curve.

"If several such sounds are produced together, they combine to give rise to more and more complicated curves and they will produce on the ear a more or less agreeable impression. This is the source of the characteristic quality or 'timbre' of different musical instruments—the reason why the A given by a flute is not like that of a trombone. Musical vibrations are thus continuous, regular, and periodic.

"In the third category are found the vibrations of the voice, which we shall proceed to study, taking up for the present only the vowel-sounds *ou*, *o*, *a*, *é*, *i*, which are found in all languages. To study the vibrations that make them up, several methods have been used, but these may be divided into only three classes—the auricular method, or direct audition, mechanical methods, and electrical methods."

The first method, that of direct hearing, can of course be used only by those with a highly developed sense of musical pitch. Such persons have been able to distinguish as many as twelve different notes in a single vowel-sound. They do not, however, agree in their results; Helmholtz held that each vowel had its fundamental note and an infinity of harmonics or overtones, which gave it its characteristic sound. Direct observers give different fundamentals for the same vowel; for instance, the French sound

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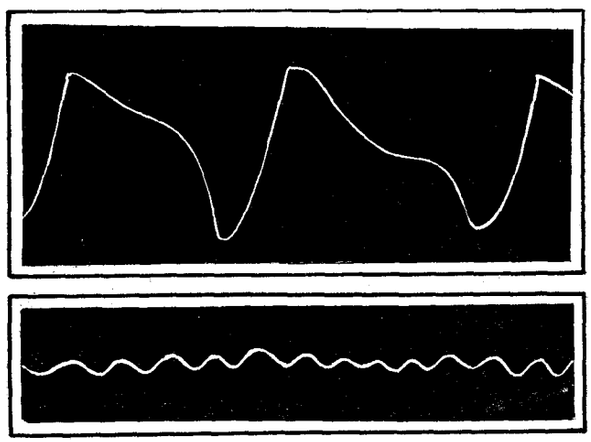
of *i* (English long *e*) has been said to have as its basic tone the note F in two different octaves, D, B flat, and G. Evidently there is no fixt tone for each vowel, as Helmholtz supposed. The other methods also show this.

The mechanical methods are alike in using a vibrating surface before which the vowel-sound is produced, and whose movements are magnified and recorded by levers or otherwise. A special case is the ordinary phonograph. Of the results Dr. Marage goes on to say:

"When all causes of error are eliminated, we find that, no matter



THE CURVES FOR *a*-LONG.

The upper diagram shows the curve for the spoken vowel, the lower one for the vowel sung.

what method is used, the curves are comparable. When the vowel is sung, the fundamental note is recognized, but the grouping is quite difficult to discover. Spoken vowels, on the other hand, have very characteristic traces. *ou* and *i* [English *u* and *e*] are formed of isolated vibrations, *o* and *é* [English *o* and long *a*] by vibrations grouped in pairs. A [English broad *a*] is made up of a group of three vibrations. It may be asked whether we have not really suppressed some vibrations, so that we may not have discovered all the conditions necessary and sufficient to produce a vowel sound. Comparison with the electric methods is suggestive here."

Passing finally to the electric apparatus, the author notes that the experiments depend on various methods of recording the variations of current in a telephone circuit. This has been done directly by means of the oscillograph, and also by photographing the motions of a ray of light reflected from the polished disk of a telephone receiver. Both these methods furnish results that agree with those stated above. Using these results Professor Marage has constructed an apparatus that is able to pronounce all the vowels.

A perforated disk is revolved in front of an air current, as in the ordinary siren. If the perforations are evenly spaced, the sound of *ou* (English *u*) results; if they are in groups of two, the sound *o*; if in groups of three, the sound *a* (broad). To produce *é* and *i* (English long *a* and *e*) the perforations are made very small.

The vocal cords alone are thus able to produce all the ordinary vowel-sounds, but an infinite number of modifications, as heard in speech, are introduced by the resonance of the mouth-cavity. By using properly molded resonators Professor Marage artificially imitates all these. The resonance alone produces a whispered vowel, the larynx alone a sung vowel; both together, a spoken vowel. The action of the larynx appears to be due, not to actual vibration of the cords, as has always been believed, but rather to the emission of air between them in tiny puffs which blend into a sound, as in the case of the siren.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A MEDICAL ATTACK ON COLLEGE ATHLETICS

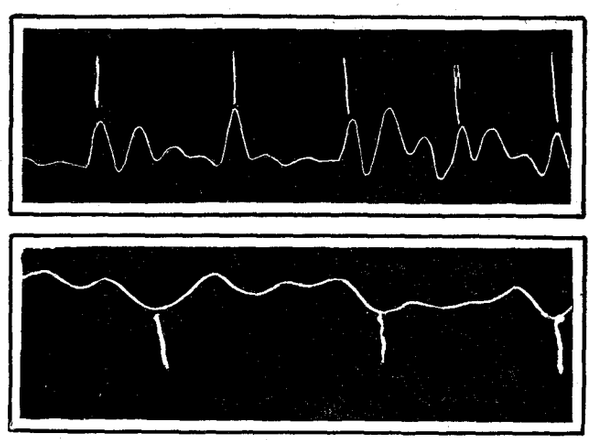
THE conclusion that college athletics are not injurious, deduced by Dr. William G. Anderson, director of the Yale gymnasium, from mortality statistics of the graduates of that university, is editorally declared by *American Medicine* (Philadelphia, September) to be "most dangerous." The picked men of the teams, the writer thinks, should show a far lower mortality than the average, and should be extra good insurance risks. Moreover, the worst dangers of college athletics, he says, are the product of the methods grown up in the last twenty-five or thirty years. To quote:

"In 1855, and for a long time afterward, unnatural training was not so common, if it was permitted at all. Finally, the dangers are not immediately fatal; indeed the worst result—neurasthenia—seems actually to prolong life, for the sufferer ceases the strains, stops work, and gets far below his reduced factor of safety.

"Statistics have rarely been put to a more unscientific use than by Dr. Anderson, for they imply the opposite of the truth. Modern college sports must be in a bad way to stoop to such a defense. A method is bad if it selects for unnatural strains a few of the best, for the delectation of a horde of pimply-faced, hollow-chested boys, whose ideal of physical training is to smoke cigarets, drink beer, give the college yell, and root for the 'beef' of the college. If a student is so well developed that he can 'make a team,' his further training is unnecessary."

Great and powerful muscular development is not needed by the modern man, the writer goes on to remind us. Primitive man, he says, domesticated certain animals for their muscular power, but modern man has long been inventing mechanical devices to supplement or replace his own feeble muscles. We read:

"As civilization advances, the man of intelligence is becoming more of a brain-worker, directing the power of machines and the labor of animals or the lower races. Consequently a great musculature is really a parasite requiring time and labor to keep it healthy and also an undue amount of nourishment. Such men are not necessarily the best—indeed many of them die much earlier than is supposed, for they are physiological profligates. The digestive sytem is required to do much work unnecessary in men of lighter build, and in the race of life the least burdened have the advantage. Boys are naturally proud of muscular development and can usually be depended upon to work it up themselves without the unwholesome stimulation of a gymnasium designed for the defective. It



THE CURVES FOR *a*-BROAD.

The upper diagram shows the curve for the spoken vowel, the lower one for the vowel sung.

does seem as tho our college sports were developing muscles beyond all practical needs of educated men of intelligence.

"The dangers of great musculature are now well known. Such men are constantly tempted to an exertion for which the heart and arteries are not fitted, so that cardiac hypertrophy and arteriosclerosis are the inevitable results. Savage man did not work hard as a rule; he hunted intermittently and lay idle betimes. The arteries

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can stand that kind of treatment, but not persistent high tension. Muscular workers do not live as long as the sedentary who are able to live normally. Of course tailoring and such trades are fatal from infections due to confinement, but the clergy, who can live in the open air or at least in good air, are long-lived. Trades requiring great exertion, such as steel puddling, are very quickly fatal. Boys, then, need not be stimulated to develop a fatal degree of musculature; if anything, they need restraint.

"The advantages of a good physique need not be mentioned. There have been many frail men of genius, but the successful and noted men of the world are generally the opposite. . . . They are not necessarily muscular, tho many of them are; but they do not use their muscles any more than necessary. Indeed, many of them have been noted for their dislike for exercise and have, therefore, never suffered from high arterial tension, and tho lazy have attained advanced age in health and comfort. Some of these factors of success are mental and congenital, and no amount of 'training' will create them. Tho there can be no denial of the good accomplished by proper exercises for the defective, yet it should be recognized that the real development is during childhood, and is a matter of proper living as well as congenital endowment. Boys may, therefore, be taught that wholesome living will be of more benefit than piles of parasitic muscles. Physical culture is not muscle culture."

The writer next goes on to condemn the neglect of college faculties to control student athletics, which he terms an "alarming state of affairs." He says:

"There seems to be a serious neglect of duty to guard the boys against their mistaken enthusiasms. To claim lack of power will not do, for every faculty can expel a student who defies them by playing any forbidden games—gambling or athletic. In view of the fact that the brutalizing exhibitions of beefiness are harmful and that the men who need developmental exercise do not get it on the bleachers, and the further medical fact that severe training in youth is extremely prejudicial to health and longevity, it is a severe condemnation of American college faculties that they have so neglected the boys who have been confided to their care. It is an axiom of the racing world that a 'Derby colt' is ruined for life by overstraining while immature, and never does much afterward. The same law holds as to boys. . . . . .

"The stupidity of college athletes is a popular impression, because of the fact that great athletes are in the lime-light, and their failures in studies attract undue attention. It has generally been said that athletics tend to diminish scholarship, whereas it is possible that great intellectual power may not be in the possession of the athlete. Sports may have had nothing to do with the matter. Whatever the cause may be, it is certainly a popular impression that scholarship and athletics are incompatible. This is confirmed by some remarkable statistics collected by Professor Foster, of Bowdoin College. With few exceptions, the athletes show poorer results in studies than the non-athletes, considering the average of the two classes, tho the differences are not nearly as great as generally assumed. He claims that college sports are not excessively injurious, tho he seems to acknowledge they are somewhat harmful.

"College sports should benefit scholarship, and it is time to inquire why they are harmful even in the least degree. If they were regulated so that they would serve the purpose for which they exist, the statistics would be reversed. Sensible men will welcome the time when the class honors will be taken by those who are also excellent in sports. At present, a student who desires to excel in scholarship is compelled to shun the sports—and this is a hygienic blunder for which we may blame the college faculties."

EVERY DOCTOR HIS OWN DRUGGIST—The dispensing of drugs by a physician to his patients is roundly condemned by some authorities, and attempts have even been made to forbid it by law. An unnamed writer quoted in abstract by *The Buffalo Medical Journal* (October) argues that such use of drugs is not only proper, but necessary, in a great number of cases. Says this paper:

"The doctor who enters the chamber of suffering at the hour of midnight, armed only with a pencil and a piece of paper, is as unwise as the soldier who rushes to repel the midnight attack of the enemy, leaving his arms and ammunition in his tent. A drug administered at once by the hand of the physician to a patient in dire distress is certainly more satisfactory to both the physician and patient than a prescription written on a piece of paper. In a few minutes both the physician and the prescription are gone, and the time of their return in doubt.

"The general practitioner should keep on hand remedies for the relief of severe pain, emptying the stomach and bowels quickly, antidotes to carbolic acid and a few of the more popular poisons. Heart stimulants, aromatic spirit of ammonia, strychnin, nitroglycerin, amyl nitrite, alcohol if to hand, are at times and under circumstances, worth their weight in gold. The general practitioner should neither dispense nor prescribe exclusively, but adhere to the happy medium doing part of each, as best for both patient and himself.

"Dispensing physicians have more than once been the object of legislative attack, but the universal decision has always been that the right to furnish medicines to his patients is inherent in the physician, and it is not probable that the legislature will attempt to deprive him of it or that the court would sustain any such an attempt if made."

A STEP TOWARD COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY

IT is a disadvantage of the fondness of our daily press for finality that at every step toward the solution of a problem in science or the arts the definite attainment of the end in view is apt to be announced. Hence the accomplishment of color photography has been proclaimed half-a-dozen times in as many years. The latest announcement of this kind follows the interesting discovery of Lumière, of Paris, that a naturally colored transparency may be obtained by the use of what he calls his "autochrome" color-plates. This was announced last October, and has been already noticed in these pages, but popular interest has been aroused in it by the exhibition in London and elsewhere of photographs made by the process. The new method is hailed by some as the first successful true color photography, since "the representations of external colors are imprinted by the action of the sun alone." From a description of the process, it appears, however, that the resulting colors depend on the accuracy of tints previously imparted to the starch granules that compose the characteristic part of the plate. We have here, therefore, not true color photography, in the sense in which the phrase is used scientifically, but only a modification of the well-known "three-color process," altho the new method approaches the ideal much more nearly than any of those where the result is a combination of photographs taken through separate color-screens. The Lumière plate, we are told by a correspondent of *The Evening Post* (New York, October 5), is covered with a layer of starch granules dyed in the primary colors reddish-orange, green, and blue-violet, which, it will be noted, are not the pigment primaries as understood by artists, but the true spectral colors from which all others may be obtained by optical addition. Says the correspondent:

"The autochrome plate itself is technically described as a transparent support—to wit, the glass—covered with an adhesive matter prepared to receive the coating of colored grains. This, after isolation with a waterproof varnish, is coated with a special panchromatic emulsion. Exposure is made as usual, but with the plate reversed so that the light, [before] reaching the sensitive emulsion, first passes through the coating of colored grains. The plate is first developed, then, without fixing, treated with an acid permanganate reducer, rinsed and redeveloped. The result is a positive print in natural colors.

"The center of the invention, according to the editor of *Photography*, is the 'composite color screen composed of stained starch grains embedded in a compact impermeable stratum of similar refractive index.' If the surface of the plate is examined microscopically it will be found covered in nearly equal proportions with even-sized round globes of the three colors, potato starch being selected as the material which maintains the greatest regularity in size and shape. The grains are almost exactly one two-thousandth of an inch in diameter; they have to be distributed so evenly over the surface that no one overlaps another; and the minute inter-

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stices must be filled in with some black non-translucent paint or varnish. In one single square inch of the plate there will be 4,000,000, so that is the measure of the accuracy required. How such exactness in measuring, rolling, and stopping out can be accomplished at a commercial figure is the secret of Messrs. Lumière."

The way in which the color effect is produced is not explained in detail, but it would appear to be somewhat as follows: For simplicity suppose an object of the same color as one of the transparent starch grains, say green. The light reflected from it will pass through the green granules and be stopt by the others, hence the sensitive plate will be affected only in the tiny spots directly over the green granules. Developed in the ordinary way these would come out black, but there is a method by which overexposed plates may be so developed as to form direct positives, and apparently this is used. The affected parts of the plate would thus be transparent, all others remaining opaque, and the green dots, and no others, would show by transmitted light, forming a reproduction of the green object. If the color were a composite one, the light would pass through two or three series of the primary-colored granules, and the result would appear of the proper color since it would be made up of dots of the primary tints in their correct proportions. Of course the color would resolve into the separate dots on very close observation, and this result is reported by those who have seen the photographs. In a review of the annual exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society in London last month, of which a group of these color-plates formed the chief feature, *Nature* (London, September 19) speaks of them as follows:

"The character of the new plates has already been described in these columns, therefore it is sufficient to say here that they depend upon the usual principles of three-color work, and that their novelty consists in having each plate complete in itself, and needing no instrument, taking or viewing screen, or other special accessory for their use or examination. Messrs. Lumière are to be congratulated on their success, and well deserve the medal that has been awarded them. As to the results, some appear to be excellent, while others must be faulty from the predominance of one of the three colors; but, as we have so often said before in connection with color work, it is impossible to judge of the results as one would like to be able to unless the original is side by side with the copy. No exhibitor seems to have cared to submit any of his pictures to this test."

It will be noted that at present no prints can be made from the original plates. Each is unique, like a daguerreotype. The results are said to be best when the plate is used as a lantern slide to throw its image on a screen.

CURING ONE DISEASE WITH ANOTHER—That a disease may be cured by antitoxins generated by the simultaneous progress of a second malady in the same person is suggested by two cases described in *The Medical Chronicle* (August) by Dr. Judson Bury. These are pronounced by *The Hospital* (London, September 14), from which we quote the following comment, to be "not devoid of significance in relation to the practise of therapeutics." We read:

"The first patient was a man of forty-four years, extremely ill with the general evidences of severe cardiac failure, probably due to chronic alcoholism. The symptoms extended over several weeks in spite of treatment, and caused necessarily a most anxious outlook. Following a hypodermic injection of strychnin into the arm, cellulitis developed and involved the whole limb. Yet two days after the first sign of this condition the patient's general condition began to improve—the breathing became easier, the pulse lower and stronger; and gradually all the alarming symptoms subsided, and the man left the hospital in apparent good health. Dr. Judson Bury's suggestion is that the cardiac failure following chronic alcoholism may be due, not to the direct action of alcohol on the cardiac muscle, but to the influence of some unknown toxin which the weakened muscle is unable to resist. Hence in such a case as the above it may be supposed that the attack of cellulitis led to the development of appropriate antitoxins which neutralized the toxins engaged in prejudicing cardiac activity. In the second case the patient was the subject of an obscure febrile illness, followed by wide-spread evidences which were interpreted as those of disseminated sclerosis [hardening of the tissues]. In this condition he suffered from smallpox, and with the onset of this disease his nervous symptoms gradually disappeared excepting only atrophy of one-half of the tongue. Here again some such suggestion as that adopted in the first case may be applied. Of course it may be said that exceptional cases similar to the above occur without the intervention of a second disease. That is true. But the question remains, Why? Is it possible that by some other means there may be produced in the body the efficient antitoxins which in Dr. Judson Bury's cases were called into being by the agency of a new morbid influence?"

WHY CIGARETS ARE INJURIOUS

THOSE who denounce the cigaret as deadly, or merely object to it as unhealthful, do not always explain clearly in what its use differs from that of tobacco in any other form. This is done by a writer on "The Cigaret Habit" in *The Lancet* (London, September 7). The author fears that medical men in particular are adopting cigarets on account of the saving of time and trouble by their use, and he points out that it is precisely this ease of use that constitutes their danger. After enumerating some of the difficulties of the pipe-smoker, he goes on to say:

"All these sources of trouble are avoided in the cigaret. The cigaret is at once ready to smoke, it only requires lighting, and, as a rule, once alight it burns regularly. The smoker of the cigaret reaches his aim more quickly and with less trouble than does the smoker of the pipe, and if smoking is to be a soothing habit there must be nothing mentally irritating connected with it. It is thus that the cigaret habit is encouraged and eventually established among medical men just as much as among the public, and once that is so the habit becomes confirmed and both cigar and pipe are neglected. The worst of the cigaret habit is that the smoker consumes more tobacco in that form than he would in any other. The cigar and pipe soon satisfy the tobacco craving, the cigaret-smoker is rarely warned in time of his excess. The cigaret appears as a mild form of smoking of which the smoker never tires and cigaret replaces cigaret with practically little intermission throughout the whole day. Few can deny that such a practise is very injurious to the health, and the slaves to it find it hard to break the chain which binds them. The ready-made cigaret is largely responsible for the enormous growth of this servitude, and to those who are conscious of having acquired an injurious habit of indulgence, which they honestly are anxious to reduce, if not to abandon altogether, there is one piece of advice which we would urge upon them—we have hardly known it to fail. Let the inveterate cigaret-smoker give up the ready-made cigaret; let him buy pure paper and good tobacco; let him make his cigaret just before he smokes it; and he will find that he will smoke consequently fewer cigarets and be all the better for it. Such a method, if honestly adopted, would make an end to the 'chain' smoker who, when he has nearly finished a cigaret, immediately proceeds to light another from the expiring ember, and ends the day with an appalling consumption of fifty cigarets or more."

"APROPOS of the recent opening of the new power plant of the Amherst Railway and Power Company, at the Chignecto coal-mines in Nova Scotia, it is pointed out," says *The Western Electrician* (Chicago, August 17), "that the new system carries out a suggestion made by Thomas A. Edison. This was that, instead of building a power plant where the power was required, and carrying coal there by railway, it would be more sensible to build the plant at the mouth of the mines and transmit the power by wire. The maritime company is said to be the first to carry out this idea on this continent. Mr. Edison sent the Board of Trade at Amherst the following message: 'Permit me to congratulate your Board and Senator Mitchell on the inauguration of the first plant on the American continent for the generation of electricity at the mouth of a coal-mine, and the distribution of the same to distant commercial centers. It is a bold attempt, and I never thought it would be first accomplished in Nova Scotia, where my father was born over one hundred years ago.'"

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

THE CATHOLIC PRESS RETORTS

THE indignation of the Roman-Catholic press is roused at the non-Catholic assumption that Pope Pius is opposing legitimate scientific and historical research, in his condemnation of "modernism." One of these non-Catholic writers, for example, says in the New York *Nation* that "the resistance of the Pope to those new views of man and the universe that are working like a ferment through Europe, America, and even Asia is but another skirmish in the age-long struggle between dogma and science." The Catholic press resents such criticism, and implies that the non-Catholic world are either misinformed or are meddling with matters not within their province. At the same time it gives its unanimous adherence to the *dicta* of the Holy Father. Readers of all persuasions will be interested to hear the utterances of the Catholic press on this important question. *The Catholic Universe* (Cleveland) wishes "to remind our non-Catholic friends who are so solicitious for the welfare of the Church that '*Roma locuta est, res finita est*' (Rome has spoken—the matter is closed)." "It will be found," this paper declares, "that Catholics will be obedient to the voice that comes from Peter's chair, because we know it is prompted by the divine spirit." The predictions of dire disaster to the Church in times gone by, it is pointed out, have not been verified, and from these events augury may be taken for the future. We read:

"Some thirty-five years ago it was predicted that the declaration of papal infallibility would destroy the Roman-Catholic Church; but the predictions have gone the way of so many other false prophecies. The Church is built upon a rock, and the gates of hell can not and shall not prevail against it. The Church, like our Lord, speaks with authority. She has the assurance of Christ, who said: 'He that hears you, hears me.' Hence we can question the faith and knowledge of those who appeal '*a papa male informato ad papam melius informandum*' ('From a pope badly informed to a pope who must be better informed'). . . . . .

"The condemnation of modernism is no doubt very important. Pope Pius X. fills the chair of St. Peter, and our Lord said to St. Peter and his successors, 'Feed my lambs, feed my sheep.' Hence, it is the office of the occupant of the papal chair to warn the members of the flock against poisonous foods and irreligious influences.

"Protestantism is going to destruction because it has no pilot and no one to speak with authority to save it from the breakers ahead and those round about."

The Pittsburg *Observer* takes to task the editors of "several sectarian weeklies" for criticizing the encyclical before "reading the full text or even a fairly accurate synopsis of that important document." It continues:

"As was to have been expected, all these sapient commentators take it for granted, without the smallest warrant for doing so, that the false and subvertive teachings of some present-day writers on religious questions which the venerable and learned head of the Church clearly defines and authoritatively condemns under the heading of 'modernism,' are current scientific knowledge and modern life and literature which are in harmony with the good and the true. *The Outlook*, of New York, which thinks that the Christian religion is something similar to physical science, says: 'What the lovers of religious liberty object to is not that the Church bases its faith on the authority of experts; this is done by all intelligent men in all departments of knowledge. What is objected to is the refusal to allow the present generation to reinvestigate the subjects and retest the conclusions. If any one attempts to coerce us to accept without inquiry the conclusions of our fathers on either scientific or religious questions, we have a right to resent and resist the endeavor.' . . . New views, as sectarians are always insisting upon having, have no value whatever as tests of religious truth. Either Christianity is true or false. If true, it has been so from its beginning, and it must always be unchangeably so till the end, no matter what views individuals may have in regard to it. It ought to be added, incidentally, that . . . the Catholic investigators in every branch of scientific knowledge, ancient and modern, far surpass in brilliancy and culture those of any other or of no denomination."

To *The Monitor* (New York) it appears that "if it were not for the Catholic Church, for Rome, and for the Roman pontiffs the intellects of all men would be constantly running amuck. The world would be one grand bedlam." As a matter of fact, *The Monitor* goes on to declare, "outside the Catholic Church it is a bedlam that meets our gaze whether we contemplate the metaphysical, the ethical, or the religious order." Further:

"From the universal skeptic who teaches that two and two do not make four, that there is no reality outside of the human mind, to the skeptic who denies that there is such a thing as a mind, or spiritual substance, from Pyrrho to Berkeley and from Spinoza to Nietzsche and Mrs. Eddy, what a jargon of crazy tongues and crazy opinions. In religion it is worse. Consider from Luther to Dowie, from John of Leyden to the modern Russian fanatics. All are the product of unbridled intelligence, of free thought, and 'private judgment.'

"It is surprizing that intelligent and otherwise sensible non-Catholics do not see therefore the necessity of censorship of guidance and direction by authority of the weak and erratic intelligence bequeathed to us from Adam. The interest at least of social order should teach such necessity when men consider the aberrations of injured minds in the realm of ethics. . . . . .

"Surely we are indebted to the grand old Roman pontiffs for their decisions and syllabuses, to keep the human intellect from running amuck."

TO REVIVE "PASTORAL OVERSIGHT"

WHEN a pastor meets a member of his congregation, should he talk of politics and the weather, or bring the conversation to bear upon the member's spiritual condition? This spiritual pastoral oversight, which formed an important element in the vocation of a minister of a past generation, is practically laid aside by many clergymen nowadays without a substitute. The spiritual loss occasioned thereby is frequently lamented by religious journals; but the remedy is not easy to find, since, it is alleged, "the younger lay element in the church" prefer the minister to "be a man among men," a "hail fellow, well met." "Real pastoral oversight," declares *The Lutheran* (Philadelphia), "is not desired as a rule, and, when offered, it seems almost like an intrusion, if not an impertinence." Whatever the cause, the fact remains, so *The Lutheran* asserts, that "in this age of ecclesiastical secularization, the pastoral office is not exercised as it should be." We read further:

"That a similar state of affairs exists in communions where considerable emphasis of a certain kind is placed on conscious spiritual experience is made evident from an editorial on 'The Care of Souls' that appeared in a recent issue of *The Congregationalist* (Boston). It reports a business man as saying: 'I can't see that ministers as a class in private conversation with laymen discuss to any degree the subjects peculiar to their profession. When my pastor meets me, for example, it's "How are you?" and then some comment on the news of the neighborhood or in the morning paper. He never ventures an inquiry or remark that has any bearing upon my personal religious condition.'"

The man in question is not regarded as "a complainer, or demonstrative in his emphasis of a peculiar kind of spirituality, but one who, immersed in business cares, probably feels the need of spiritual direction." *The Congregationalist* goes on:

"We wonder if this desire is not more widely spread on the part of the laity than many ministers realize? They have become of late years men among men. They play golf and mingle with their parishioners freely in clubs and social circles. That indefinable but real sense of separateness from common men which attached to the old-time ministry has gone. On the whole this is well, but the gains do not outweigh the loss if the average minister to-day is

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less eager and less competent to understand and satisfy the demands of the personal religious life. He is still or ought to be the spiritual specialist of the community. His supreme interest still is not in men in the mass, but in this and that and the other individual—how he or she can be brought under the compulsions of religion and then grow daily in grace and in knowledge."

The Lutheran recommends for its own communion a return to the practise of setting aside a day in the week when pastors would be free to confer with souls who feel the need of spiritual counsel. "What but this individual-contact method of dealing with souls have we to take the place of the Roman confessional?" it asks. It even conceives a way of adapting that confessional to Protestant uses, speaking in these words:

"We need not wonder that the Reformers were loath to part with this individual method of dealing with souls and that they purified it and retained it. The inquiry-room or sick-bed visitation is a very poor substitute for the confessional in its purged Protestant sense. What a new significance the celebration of the Lord's Supper would have could there be instituted in every congregation an individual preparatory service such as is in vogue here and there in Germany and Scandinavia! Besides, much of the reverence and respect once accorded by the laity to the clergy would be regained if the pastor might be known among them more preeminently than is the case at present as one who is in travail for their souls' sake. No ministry is likely to strike a powerful spiritual note until it has become intertwined with the deepest longings and spiritual needs of a congregation."

METHODIST REUNION IN ENGLAND

BY means of reunion a new church was created in Great Britain on September 17. This event, says Dr. Robertson Nicoll in *The British Weekly* (London), "was a historic day of the twentieth century and marked an epoch in the Christian Church." Three Methodist denominations, known as the Methodist New Connection, the Bible Christians, and the United Methodist Free Church, merged their separate life in one organism to be known as the United Methodist Church. From the beginning, the above writer also states, this church "takes its place with the best equipped and most powerful denominations in the kingdom." Numerically its strength is given as follows:

"The United Church possesses 2,421 churches, 180,000 members, and 322,758 Sunday-school scholars. There are 848 ministers and 5,621 lay preachers. The act of union was consummated with perfect unanimity. Toward this unanimity the separate churches traveled by a difficult way, described by Dr. Townsend in his admirable book on 'Methodist Union.' But the work of faith and labor of love and patience of hope were crowned with a complete triumph."

The historic uniting conference took place in John Wesley's chapel, City-road, London, and was composed of seven hundred delegates. The controversies which from time to time caused the formation of these divisions have long passed into history, and the only differences that have marked them in recent years have been those of polity and not doctrine. Legal questions were, therefore, the main ones requiring settlement. Some account of these old denominations is given in *The Daily News* (London). We read:

"The Methodist New Connection is the eldest of the three contracting parties, and has been in existence for one hundred and ten years. It represents the first division that took place in Methodism after the death of John Wesley. The question at issue, as in almost all the subsequent divisions of Methodism, was practically the right of the people to a place in the government of the church. The leader of the agitation was Mr. Alexander Kilham, who contended for the right of the Methodist people to order their own form and fix their own time for religious worship, the right of Methodist preachers as apart from clergymen of the Established Church to administer the sacraments, and the right of the people to make and administer the laws of Methodism. The two first reforms were granted by the conference under what is known in Methodist history as 'The Plan of Pacification,' passed in 1795, but the third reform was refused, and for advocating this reform in a pamphlet Mr. Kilham was expelled from the conference in 1796, and in the following year, after a deputation to the conference had failed to obtain redress, the Methodist New Connection was formed.

"The second of the uniting churches is the Bible Christian denomination, which has behind it an unbroken and successful history of eighty-nine years of fervent evangelism. It originated through the remarkably successful lay ministry of Mr. William O'Bryan, who refused to confine his labors within the narrow bounds of a circuit. Tho he was acting in the spirit of John Wesley, who said, 'The world is my parish,' and tho he invariably chose as the sphere of his labors those parts of Devonshire and Cornwall where Methodism was unrepresented, he was deemed by the Wesleyan courts to be acting irregularly. Because he would not limit his labors to the circuit preachers' plan, he was expelled in the chapel at Gunwen, in 1810, 'a chapel,' says the Rev. G. Eayrs, in his excellent little handbook, 'the erection of which he had superintended, of which he had given half the cost, and for which he had given the freehold, with more land for a burial-ground.'

"The third church, the United Methodist Free Church, is itself a union of denominations, each of which had unsuccessfully striven for certain reforms in the Wesleyan Church, and, in consequence of their failure, had formed themselves into separate denominations. The Protestant Methodists, formed in 1827, stood for simplicity of worship and impartial observance of Connectional regulations. The Wesleyan Association arose in 1835 out of controversies respecting ministerial education, and the claim of the local churches for self-government. The Wesleyan reformers, in the controversy that ended so disastrously for the Wesleyan Church, and which cost that denomination 100,000 members, was a protest against the arbitrary rule of the conference and a demand for the cooperation of laymen with the ministers in legislation and administration in Wesleyan Methodism. The expulsion of Messrs. Everitt, Dunn, and Griffiths, and the formation of the Reform Church, were the outcome of this controversy. Ultimately these three denominations united in 1857 under the name of the United Methodist Free Churches, and for fifty years this denomination has been regarded as the most democratic of the Methodist churches."

RELIGIOUS EDITORS ON MEDICAL ADVERTISING

SOME of the editors of the religious weeklies have evidently been brought to the anxious seat by Mr. Samuel Hopkins Adams, who has been showing up in *Collier's* the kind of advertising that has been filling their columns and coffers. Mr. Adams's article and the replies of some of the editors were considered in our issue for September 21 (page 411). Now comes another article in *Collier's* (October 12), giving a general review of what the editors have to say "in justification or in exculpation of their alliance with the great American fraud," and Mr. Adams's reply. The article represents religious journalism as "deserting its most profitable patron." Some papers, it declares, are stirred to this action "through awakened conscience or sense of shame, some under the lash of criticism from their subscribers, some because of waning prestige, influence, and circulation, consequent upon the discrepancy between editorial standards of godliness and advertising columns given over to the seven devils of quackery." Some few, it is said, make excuses. Many take refuge in silence. "But the ministry and the church-supporting laity throughout the country are attacking them with unanswerable questions." Foremost among the influences for reform are counted the "clean religious papers." Says Mr. Adams:

"The very fact that they maintain themselves without taking blood-money is at once an accusation against their less consistent compeers and a refutation of the plea that without the money of

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quackery a religious paper can not be self-supporting. Upon this important point, here is testimony from *The Christian Advocate* of Nashville, Tenn. *The Christian Advocate* is under the general direction of the publishing-house of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The editor, Rev. G. B. Winton, is made responsible for the advertising also, which is the proper and logical system, and has full powers to reject any objectionable matter. His rule is a simple one: 'That as far as possible advertisements of patent medicines be eliminated, and that if any are admitted they must be of articles free from narcotics and an undue proportion of alcohol, and such as make no spurious claims as to what the medicines will accomplish.' Is the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, therefore 'ottering on the brink of beggary? An inquiry from the management of the paper indicates the reverse:

"'At present, when we are more rigid in the scrutiny of advertising than ever before, and when we have three regular editors on our staff instead of two, as has been customary, the paper is self-sustaining.'

"Moreover, the Nashville *Christian Advocate* pays for its contributions, which few religious journals do. It would seem, therefore, to be, like its denominational brother, the New York *Christian Advocate*, an illustration of how an intelligent and conscientious standard of advertising helps rather than hinders a religious paper."

Papers that are given a "clean bill" or are charged with nothing more than unwitting lapses are *The Christian Register* (Boston, Unitarian), *Universalist Leader* (Boston), *Catholic Monitor* (San Francisco), *Catholic Tidings* (Los Angeles), *American Hebrew* (New York), *American Israelite* (Cincinnati), *Congregationalist* (Boston), *Presbyterian Standard* (Charlotte, N. C.), *Zion's Herald* (Boston, Methodist), and others. On the opposite side are ranked the papers who offer "paltering excuse and shuffling evasion," save one who confesses "*mea culpa*" and makes an open admission. The words are those of Frank Willis Barnett, editor and owner of *The Alabama Baptist* (Birmingham), a paper which, in Mr. Adams's words, "has been full to reeking with fraudulent medical advertising." Says Mr. Barnett:

"I hope soon to have a clean bill of health. From personal experience I know that the man who publishes a denominational weekly has a hard, uphill fight to make both ends meet. I do not want to pose as heroic, but as sure as you live your articles make it mighty tight on the editors of religious papers. It is easy to say: 'Better that they went out of existence.' But when you, or any other man, looks his bread and meat in the face, and sees the pone grow smaller and the cut littler, it is an effort to do right when one's stomach suffers. But, after all, if we believe what we preach and write, we must do the square thing ourselves, or how can we help others to win moral battles? I am glad that I live in an age when men are willing to make sacrifices and when the press is undertaking big reforms against powerful interests. It is no time in which to whine."

Among those who are accused of "dodging the issue" are many whose utterances were quoted direct from their columns in our issue of September 21. *The Christian Observer* (Louisville) is quoted as replying to a "protesting subscriber" that "the *Collier* articles were written in 'a spirit of revenge' because *Collier's* could not get patent-medicine advertising." The editor of *The Texas Christian Advocate* (Dallas) is said to plead ignorance, saying: "I know nothing about such matters, and am in no way concerned about them. I see them in all other *Advocates*, and take it for granted they are legitimate." His publishers, however, are said to confess that they "should be glad to exclude everything in the nature of this class of advertising, *if we could afford it.*" "No one directly connected" with the Nashville *Baptist and Reflector* is said to admit responsibility for its advertising columns. The editor of *The Cumberland Presbyterian* (Nashville), calling himself an "employee," writes "that he would not be willing to make himself 'personally responsible for the statements' in the advertising columns," while "Dr. Clay, editor of *The Christian Conservator* of the United Brethren Church, has 'power only to protest.'" The "management is ridding *The Conservator* of all medical advertisements as rapidly as possible." *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York) is admitted by *Collier's* to have found a weak spot in their armor. "Two of the worst advertisements imputed to it were rather too remote in point of time to be properly the subject of criticism." "Some injustice," *Collier's* further admits, was done to *The Living Church* (Milwaukee, Episcopalian) in grouping it with papers that receive the worst class of frauds into their columns. It adds:

"The criticism of *The Living Church* was based upon an advertisement of an ear-drum which claimed to benefit nine out of ten of those using it; and of Grape-Nuts, which claims to obviate the necessity of operation in appendicitis. . . . To give due credit to the publication, however, it is cleaner than nine-tenths of its associates, and is so of its own initiative, and not through pressure from without. When it is wholly clean, it can afford to disclaim responsibility for the assertions of its advertisers, but so long as it does so I fear that it will never be wholly clean."

The Christian Endeavor World (Boston) asserts that it was "grossly and perhaps maliciously misrepresented." In its own justification it states this case against Mr. Adams:

"He exhibits twenty-one medical advertisements, and gives your readers the impression that they are now running in our columns. These clippings, he says, were taken haphazard from a few issues. Now the truth of the matter is this: he went back to our files of nearly two years ago, and more, to find some of these advertisements. The majority of them have not appeared in our columns for more than a year. And only four of them are now permitted the use of our columns. One of these four ads runs in one of those religious papers which he refers to as refusing all patent-medicine advertising. Another one of the four is the advertisement of Dr. P. Harold Hayes, of Buffalo. According to my best judgment and belief, it is nothing short of an outrage to class Dr. Hayes among the fakers. I am well satisfied as to the real merit of the third. There is only one of the four concerning which I have the least uncertainty. . . . . .

"Mr. Adams asks of 'what nature is the "thousands of dollars' worth of advertising" which *The Christian Endeavor World* rejects every year? Mainly, I fancy, the booze medicines,' he says. One very good-sized contract, not a booze medicine, which we have repeatedly refused, has been accepted again and again by one of the largest religious papers in the country, one which Mr. Adams holds up as a model for us to follow.

"We do not, however, blackguard those whose judgment differs from ours, and altho we think Mr. Adams exhibits in full measure that intemperance that generally characterizes a crusader, we have been trying hard to believe that he was honest and sincere."

Mr. Adams's reply to the foregoing is this:

"In quite a passionate tone of resentment, Mr. George W. Coleman, the advertising manager of *The Christian Endeavor World*, demands justice from *Collier's*. Few of the bad advertisements with which I charged his publication in the *Collier's* of August 3 are now running in his paper, he says; which is true, and, he adds, 'the majority of them have not appeared in our columns for more than a year'; which is not true. *The Christian Endeavor World* has cleaned up to a marked degree, tho at the time of Mr. Coleman's defense it was by no means fraudless; but it cleaned up only after a stubborn reluctance. Investigations of wide scope, such as was covered in the first 'Religious Journalism' article, are not made overnight, and at the time when my inquiries were made *The Christian Endeavor World* carried frauds of every kind known to the trade of quackery except the absolutely indecent. Moreover, at that time, when every urgency was being brought to bear by the paper's own subscribers to force out the charlatans, Mr. Coleman was taking refuge behind the bland formality that *The Christian Endeavor World* 'refuses thousands of dollars' worth of medical advertising which other religious papers accept.' The courteous and personally appreciated expression of the editor, the Rev. Francis E. Clark, to the effect that the *Collier* articles 'have been doing a decided service to the community,' seems of small account, considered in conjunction with the fact that when his paper might have given needed help in the fight, now practically won, it lent the countenance of a powerful religious organization to the forces of quackery."

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LETTERS AND ART

DANCING IN EDUCATION

DANCING as a feature of the public-school routine in New York has in the past three years proved a most successful innovation. It was introduced, we are told by writers in *The World's Work* (October), to give schoolgirls "interesting and helpful recreation that would have a real part in their lives outside of school hours." Dancing was found to be superior to gymnastics in having, like the latter, the element of "control," and in addition the "play" element. Hence it answered the problem of finding "the form of organized play which would bring the greatest amount of good to each child." When the proposal was made to take up dancing in the schools as an exercise for girls, say the writers, Dr. Luther H. Gulick and Harry J. Smith, "three things were said in its favor."

"The first was that in the limited space of the gymnasium, the roof playground, or the school basement a larger number of children could be handled at once in a dance than in any other way. The second was that in a given space there was more real, all-around physical exercise in dancing than in gymnastics or any team game. And the last was that in the few instances where it had already been tried elsewhere, the children had become enthusiastic about it. That was a strong argument; for it must never be forgotten that the object of the undertaking was primarily to develop the play spirit. Anything perfunctory would defeat its own ends."

The enterprise began as an experiment, and a few after-school classes for little girls in the lower grades and for those in the grammar schools were started. Several "New York women of influence and position" gave it their support, for the funds necessary to its maintenance, it may be said, are not provided by the city. How it has grown out of the experimental stage may be seen in the following:

"Less than a year has passed, but already the number of classes has grown to sixty-eight, and between two and three thousand children are getting instruction. More than one hundred and seventy-five teachers, all of them from the regular staff of the public schools, have voluntarily taken hold of the work, without pay, giving up hours of their scanty leisure to it—and a New York teacher's out-of-school leisure is a precious commodity.

"These classes come after school. The roof playground, high above the chimneys and dangling clotheslines of the neighborhood, is a favorite place for them, unless the weather forbids. There is a piano up there that can be rolled in and out, and clear open air and sunshine—good things in New York—are all about.

"As soon as school is out, the children come trooping up, laughing and expectant. Books, lunch-boxes, and wraps are thrown gaily aside; some of the more ambitious girls, who want to do the thing properly, hustle into tennis shoes and deftly hop out of their skirts, standing forth in 'gym' bloomers, the admiration of all eyes. Then the line is formed, the teacher gives a few directions, and the piano strikes up.

"It would be hard to describe the dances themselves. One has to see them to get an idea of the kind of spell they possess for the children—how every muscle of their bodies responds accurately and eagerly to the exhilarating, well-cadenced rhythm of the music, how the dancers move back and forth, gliding, hopping, or tripping, crossing, and recrossing, now fast, now slow, according to some intricate scheme at which an outsider can only stare in wonder; with how much zest and abandon all the mimicry of the Swedish and Russian folk-dances is entered into—the slaps on the face (that do not slap), the quaint cajolery, the dignified ceremoniousness, the whole gamut of mimic social life.

"The music, too, is always appropriate. It is the music that has grown up with the dance and belongs to it—the strange harmonies and peculiar rhythm of a Slavic *chardos;* the spirited, sharply accented air, with the bagpipe drone imitated in the bass, of 'the Highland Fling.'

"The fun does not last more than twenty minutes, and another group of girls, waiting their turns, takes the places of the dancers. But the children have something to carry home with them—a really significant experience. The noisy, crowded street and the dingy tenement will be happier places because of the healthy, full-blooded rhythm that still pulsates through their bodies—and through their souls, too; for it means that they have a new feeling about life: it is 'the little white bird' that is going to keep on singing in their hearts.

Courtesy of "The World's Work."

NEW YORK SCHOOLGIRLS EXECUTING A SPANISH DANCE IN COSTUME.

"At least that is what those of us who have watched developments closely are beginning to believe. And if this is true in New York, the very storm center of our civilization, the place where our national ideals are most relentlessly brought to bay, where every fallacy is most pitilessly forced to light in the working out of a new social order, then it is certain that the movement will reach out to the children of other cities as well."

Up to the present it has not been definitely decided "just what dances will prove the best suited for our American conditions." Folk-dances of Sweden and Russia are said to make the greatest appeal, but adaptations and changes are necessary, since "the dances are intended to meet the needs of American children." Hence "they must relate themselves to American conditions; and much of their value would be lost through too strict adherence to the traditional letter of the performance."

So far the scheme, we are told, has been formally adopted in New York only for girls. The question of providing a similar form of exercise for boys is considered in the following:

"Whether, under present conditions, equally good results could be obtained in classes for boys is not altogether clear, tho some of the more vigorous horn-pipes and flings have been tried with them with great success. But there is the right moment for the beginning of any new movement. At present the schoolboys of New York have a highly organized system of athletic games which is bringing splendid results, both for those who are naturally athletic and for those who would keep altogether on the outside. An innovation may not be desirable at this time."

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MARK TWAIN ENCHANTED

MARK TWAIN, in the latest instalment of his autobiography, tells us how the enchantments of Oxford upset his moral viewpoint of history. This account is probably the first he has given, without the mediumship of the interviewer, of his recent "proud" moment, the "proudest," he declares, since the time when as a boy he deliberately became infected with the measles and "lay dying, the center of attraction, with one eye piously closed upon the fleeting vanities of this life—an excellent effect—and the other open a crack to observe the tears, the sorrow, the admiration" of his relatives surrounding the bed. Oxford, as a dream of the Middle Ages, he goes on to say in *The North American Review* (October), was not in our time complete until the days of the pageant last June. "The moldering old buildings, and the picturesque throngs drifting past them, were in harmony"; and the persons "grotesquely and offensively and criminally out of place were such persons as came intruding along clothed in the ugly and odious fashions of the twentieth century." Further:

"The make-ups of illustrious personages seemed perfect, both as to portraiture and costume; one had no trouble in recognizing them. Also, I was apparently quite easily recognizable myself. The first corner I turned brought me suddenly face to face with Henry VIII., a person whom I had been implacably disliking for sixty years; but when he put out his hand with royal courtliness and grace and said, 'Welcome, well-beloved stranger, to my century and to the hospitalities of my realm,' my old prejudices vanished away and I forgave him. I think now that Henry the Eighth has been over-abused, and that most of us, if we had been situated as he was, domestically, would not have been able to get along with as limited a graveyard as he forced himself to put up with. I feel now that he was one of the nicest men in history. Personal contact with a king is more effective in removing baleful prejudices than is any amount of argument drawn from tales and histories. If I had a child I would name it Henry the Eighth, regardless of sex.

"Do you remember Charles the First—and his broad slouch with the plume in it? and his slender, tall figure? and his body clothed in velvet doublet with lace sleeves, and his legs in leather, with long rapier at his side and his spurs on his heels? I encountered him at the next corner, and knew him in a moment—knew him as perfectly and as vividly as I should know the Grand Chain in the Mississippi if I should see it from the pilot-house after all these years. He bent his body and gave his hat a sweep that fetched its plume within an inch of the ground, and gave me a welcome that went to my heart. This king has been much maligned; I shall understand him better hereafter, and shall regret him more than I have been in the habit of doing these fifty or sixty years. He did some things in his time which might better have been left undone, and which cast a shadow upon his name—we all know that, we all concede it—but our error has been in regarding them as crimes and in calling them by that name, whereas I perceive now that they were only indiscretions. At every few steps I met persons of deathless name whom I had never encountered before outside of pictures and statuary and history, and these were most thrilling and charming encounters. I had hand-shakes with Henry the Second, who had not been seen in the Oxford streets for nearly eight hundred years; and with the Fair Rosamond, whom I now believe to have been chaste and blameless, altho I had thought differently about it before; and with Shakespeare, one of the pleasantest foreigners I have ever gotten acquainted with; and with Roger Bacon; and with Queen Elizabeth, who talked five minutes and never swore once—a fact which gave me a new and good opinion of her and moved me to forgive her for beheading the Scottish Mary, if she really did it, which I now doubt; and with the quaintly and anciently clad young King Harold Harefoot, of near nine hundred years ago, who came flying by on a bicycle and smoking a pipe, but at once checked up and got off to shake with me; and also I met a bishop who had lost his way because this was the first time he had been inside the walls of Oxford for as much as twelve hundred years or thereabouts. By this time I had grown so used to the obliterated ages and their best-known people that if I had met Adam I should not have been either surprized or embarrassed; and if he had come in a racing automobile and a cloud of dust, with nothing on but his fig-leaf, it would have seemed to me all right and harmonious."

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"DOCTORS ALL; OR, MORE INNOCENTS ABROAD."

A cartoon current at Oxford representing General Booth, Kipling, Duke of Connaught, and Mark Twain.

ELLEN TERRY AS AN ICONOCLAST

ELLEN TERRY, in writing her memoirs, is doing some havoc to the romances and legends that have grown up around her name. In the case of her association with Henry Irving she shows that coming events cast no shadow before. The first night she ever acted with him was in December, 1865, and by strength of the legends it "ought to have been a great event in my life," she says. "But at the time it passed me by and left 'no wrack behind.'" Imaginative people who are "ever anxious to improve on the truth, which is often devoid of all sensationalism," tell the story that Henry Irving that night promised Miss Terry that if he were ever in a position to offer her an engagement she should be his leading woman. At the time of her jubilee a still more fanciful tale became current. In *McClure's* (October) she gives this account of it:

"Then to my amazement I read that on that famous night when I was playing *Puck* at the Princess's, and caught my toe in the trap, 'a young man with dark hair and a white face rushed forward from the crowd and said: "Never mind, darling. Don't cry! One day you will be queen of the stage." It was Henry Irving!'"

The truth which Miss Terry values above all pretty fictions now comes out:

"In view of these legends I ought to say all the more stoutly that, until I went to the Lyceum Theater, Henry Irving was nothing to me and I was nothing to him. I never thought that he would become a great actor. He had no high opinion of *my* acting! He has said since that he thought me at the Queen's Theater charming and individual as a woman, but as an actress *hoydenish*. I believe that he hardly spared me even so much definite thought as this. His soul was not more surely in his body than in the theater, and I, a woman who was at this time caring more about love and life than the theater, must have been to him more or less unsympathetic. He thought of nothing else, cared for nothing else; worked day and night; went without his dinner to buy a book that might be helpful in studying or a stage jewel that might be helpful to wear. I remember his telling me that he once bought a sword with a jeweled hilt, and hung it at the foot of his bed. All night he kept getting up and striking matches to see it, shifting its position, rapt in admiration of it.

"He had it all in him when we acted together that foggy night, but he could express very little. Many of his defects sprang from his not having been on the stage as a child. He was stiff with

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vanity and self-consciousness; his eyes were dull and his face heavy. The piece we played was Garrick's boiled-down version of 'The Taming of the Shrew,' and he, as *Petruchio*, appreciated the humor and everything else far more than I did, as *Katherine*; yet he played badly, nearly as badly as I did; and how much more to blame I was, for I was at this time much more easy and skilful from a purely technical point of view.

"Was Henry Irving impressive in those days? Yes and no. His fierce and indomitable will showed itself in his application to his work. Quite unconsciously I learned from watching him that to do work well the artist must spend his life in incessant work and deny himself everything for that purpose. It is a lesson we actors and actresses can not learn too early, for the bright and glorious heyday of our success must always be brief at best. Henry Irving when he played *Petruchio* had been toiling in the provinces for eleven solid years, and not until as *Rawdon Scudamore* in 'Hunted Down' had he had any success. Even that was forgotten in his failure as *Petruchio*. What a trouncing he received from the critics, who have since heaped praise on many worse men!"

Miss Terry thinks the "peculiar quality" of Irving's acting afterward was "a kind of fine temper, like the purest steel, produced by the perpetual fight against difficulties." Further:

"Socrates, it is said, had every capacity for evil in his face, and he was good as a naturally good man could never be. Henry Irving at first had everything against him as an actor. He could not speak, he could not walk, he could not *look*. He wanted to do things in a part, and he could not do them. His amazing power was imprisoned, and only after long and weary years did he succeed in setting it free.

"A man with a will like that *must* be impressive! To quick-seeing eyes he must, no doubt. But my eyes were not quick, and they were, moreover, fixt on a world outside the theater. Better than his talent and his will, I remember his courtesy. In those days, instead of having our salaries brought to our dressing-rooms, we used to wait in a queue on treasury day to receive them. I was always late in coming, and always in a hurry to get away. Very gravely and quietly Henry Irving used to give up his place to me."

HAWTHORNE'S LOW VITALITY

THE years that Hawthorne spent in the custom-house at Salem have been lamented as a loss to literature; but Prof. Harry Thurston Peck undertakes to show in *Munsey's* (October) that by these very years literature distinctly gained. Without them, he implies, we might never have had "The Scarlet Letter." This period was one "of recuperation, of germination." We read:

"Hawthorne needed exactly such a physical and mental change. His literary faculty was a peculiar one. When he did more than a slight amount of creative work he always experienced a sort of intellectual exhaustion. His fancy must lie fallow for a time. He exhibits, when one studies him, a certain low vitality which he shared with some of his contemporaries, tho in a degree far greater. This low vitality, which one may call an intellectual anemia, is felt sometimes in Emerson. It was very marked in Bronson Alcott and in William Ellery Channing. Even in Longfellow it has been made the basis of a criticism that he is defective in virility and force—that he is at once too gentle and too fond of what is commonplace. . . . . .

"Hawthorne, at any rate, could never safely spur his Pegasus. His multitudinous short stories show this plainly. Almost every one of them contains the germ of an original and often quite remarkable idea. Here are imagination, mystery, a fondness for the dark things of human life and of the supernatural. In the hands of Poe or of Erckmann-Chatrian these conceptions would have been worked out into concrete masterpieces. Hawthorne, however, lets them, as it were, slip through his fingers. His hands are nerveless, and in the actual moment of execution he falters and drops into sheer futility. He knows so well just what he wants to do, and yet he can not do it. The result is shadow, and not substance—a mirage in place of what might well have been a miracle. And, therefore, out of the hundred tales which are the work of his first period, only a dozen or so are read to-day by any save the conscientious students of American literature."

THE PUBLIC OF MRS. MARY J. HOLMES

THE death of such a writer as Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, bringing into notice some extraordinary facts of her literary life, emphasizes the distinction between literature and "reading." Hardly ever mentioned as a literary force in the current criticism, she yet furnished "reading" for above two million people, since the recorded sales of her books exceed that number. If she is not the

From a steel engraving.

MRS. MARY J. HOLMES,

The author of thirty-nine novels that circulated more than two million copies, yet ignored almost throughout her career by the critical intelligence of the literary world.

actual "best seller," she at least has few rivals. Thirty-nine novels are placed to her credit, beginning with "Tempest and Sunshine," published in 1854, and ending with "Connie's Mistake," dated 1905. A posthumous story may even make the list number forty. Such a record furnishes abundant material to the literary psychologist who tries to solve the puzzling question of popularity. Tho she began to write in an uncritical age, she has continued into the present, which lays some claim to the critical faculty, and her audience, we are told by librarians and booksellers, is still large and loyal. Moreover, as pointed out by a writer in the New York *Evening Post*, at least half-a-dozen of her books will be found printed in the "libraries" that sell at ten cents each on every bookstall or news-stand. Books of this type, it is said, maintain their stability mainly because "few new competitors succeed in striking the great level of unspoiled and unsophisticated popular taste so exactly." Their chief qualities, nearly all agree, lie in the possession of "human interest"—that is, in "getting at the heart of the reader"—and in having a story to tell. Such a reason for Mrs. Holmes's popularity does not, however, seem to explain all the facts. Other writers may also meet the test without achieving her success. *The Evening Post* suggests further that the people who read her are just the ones who read no one else and so are unhampered by critical comparisons. They take no offense at qualities this writer describes in the following:

"The twentieth-century reader of Mrs. Holmes is tempted to describe her books as made up of phrases rejected by other novelists because they were crude and trite and hackneyed. Her

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characters 'little dream' of the events about to befall them, 'an unseen hand seals their lips' at critical moments, every hero 'lights his Havana,' every heroine 'reclines on soft cushions,' sounds 'grate harshly,' rooms are 'scantily furnished but scrupulously neat,' the young wife is a 'mere plaything,' and after she has 'fainted where she sat,' her 'tall, broad-shouldered' husband 'lifts her light form as if it had been a feather-weight.' Her 'wealthy and aristocratic' young 'females' reveal their thoughtlessness in Marie-Antoinette fashion by giving boxes of bonbons to starving children. Rough young blackguards show their defiance of God and man by hurling Bibles across the room. The author herself stops to ask 'if we may be allowed the expression.' The persecuted heroine has a 'fine intellectual mind,' while the adventuress, always confining her machinations within bounds of strict propriety, confides to her mother: 'I do think that he would have proposed ere this if he had not found us so wretchedly poor.'"

Those who sneer at the hackneyed phrase, the writer goes on, "too often forget that the phrase became hackneyed principally because it was so good that people overworked it." Further:

"Given a public which has not read other books, and all those rag-bag phrases and situations still make their primitive appeal. We smile at *Dora Dean's* vow, 'I would rather die than marry a man I did not love because of his gold.' Yet there is certainly nothing ridiculous in the sentiment; it is one of the noblest known to womankind. Erase all remembrance of the fact that it has been standard coin in the crude and unreal melodrama of two hundred years, and who would not thrill at it?"

WOMAN'S GIFTS TO LITERATURE

THE appearance of women as leading figures in the literary world is quite a recent thing. Not a single book of the Bible is ascribed to a woman. It is possible the Song of Deborah and Barak, if it belongs to their period, may have been written by the former. But this is at least doubtful. In the palmy days of Greek literature there flourished no name of mark excepting that of Sappho, tho doubtless she was but one of a school of women lyricists. Roman literature has no women enrolled among the literary artists of the Golden Age, and there are no women found among great patristic writers. France and Italy produced before the end of the eighteenth century some women poets and romanticists of power, but it is the nineteenth and twentieth centuries that have seen women take up the pen in the greatest numbers. It has been stated that women to-day are perhaps the most numerous contributors to the literature of romance and poetry, and an author who adopts the pen-name of "Aurel," writing in the *Censeur* (Paris), the somewhat radical yet very attractive weekly conducted by Ernest Charles, sets out to answer the question why modern women write so much and write so well. She attributes it to the fact that modern life has released women from slavery and left their hearts free and fresh; that they are encouraged to write because it is found that their work has a certain femininity in it, distinct from the work of the opposite sex, which renders it congenial to women and attractive to men. Women, moreover, live nearer to nature from the intensity of their love and their ties of maternity. Even when they imitate the method and style of men they do not lose the particular stamp of their own sex, and indeed they become more attractive still from the charm of a double character. This writer remarks:

"If in art freshness and naïveté, and by this I by no means refer to mere novelty, alone are permanent qualities, and have a right to live, then woman is certainly well equipped for any art. If integrity of nature, if the interior aloofness, the sense of melancholy, and absolute sincerity are necessary in art, then in every woman we see an artist, for the heart of a woman never ceases to be as it were aloof, separated, and sincere. And of the arts literature is almost the only one familiar to the modern woman. The pen is so light to lift! It is indeed women who are best adapted to write the sentimental romance, as will be allowed by all who have analyzed the feminine book, a work which, if it is genuine, by no means conforms to the standard of the masculine production."

Yet some women have found that they can in some senses imitate the style and method of men in literature, and that, too, without loss to their own style. "If it be charged," the writer goes on to say, "that we have in these times women who are excessive in their imitation of men, the men receive it as a welcome homage and an exquisite flattery. Thus we have the philosopher in muslin, as well as the novelist, and the humanitarian socialist." It is, in the view of "Aurel," the improved education and traveling facilities accorded to women that enable so many of them to escape from their narrow environment and by imagination launch into the ocean of past events. But at the heart of the matter lies the fact that woman nowadays enjoys a field for the spontaneous expression of the feelings that go so far in the combination of the soul, which has no sex. And as she has been without "an audience for so many ages," she is now "hailed by the world as enriching literature and helping life."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BRITISH MISREPRESENTATION OF AMERICA

THE correspondents of English papers know so little about America and furnish their readers "with such a vast amount of misinformation," that it is surprizing that the English know so much about us as they really do. *The Outlook* (New York), from which we quote, is led to this reflection by the recent tilt at arms between the London *Academy* and the New York *Times Saturday Review*. The former printed a long article so full of the kind of vituperation that used to be common in English papers, that *The Times* felt called to explain the attack on the ground of personal grievances the *Academy's* editor entertained against this country. But this episode, *The Outlook* shows, is only one instance, an unusually irritating one, of the misrepresentation of America by English journals. We read:

"From England we get full accounts of movements in politics, science, art, religion; from America the English get, as a rule, reports of commercial dishonesty, society scandals, eccentricities, and violations of good taste of every kind and degree. The picture of the United States presented to the English mind in newspaper reports is as distorted and out of perspective as a Chinese drawing of an imaginary landscape. Vulgarity, brazen indecency, hilarious self-advertising, universal disregard of the decencies of home and social life, noisy religion, cheap literature, free-and-easy educational methods, promiscuous bathing, free love, and a mad scramble for wealth are the characteristics of America as shown in the kaleidoscope of the English daily journal. Every offense against morals and manners is illumined by the lime-light; and the real life of the country goes with very meager reporting. No society in the world could stand such grotesque and distorted representation.

"The London *Daily Telegraph* is a journal of very wide circulation and often conspicuously fair in its editorial comments on American affairs; but its daily reports from this country read like a serio-comic history of the times. Last summer its readers were treated to column accounts of mob violence in the streets of New York; and the impression was produced, not so much by detailed statements as by exaggeration and lack of perspective, that the city was given over to bloodthirsty race hatred and cowardly assaults on innocent men. There was some disorder, undoubtedly, but it was dilated upon out of all relation to its magnitude. At a time when great questions were in the air and the continent was in the throes of a vast political and economic struggle, the readers of *The Daily Telegraph* were treated to long accounts of 'feminine hybrids,' of the free-love proclivities of an artist whose name nobody in England knew, of the prostration of Newport at the feet of a prince, and the hilarious mobbing of the same scion of royalty by a happy crowd at Coney Island. These are interesting matters, no doubt, for minor news items, but to spread them on a great canvas was a reflection on the intelligence of English readers."

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ROBERT W. CHAMBERS. CAROLINE FULLER. PROF. JAMES ORR. J. MACD. OXLEY. KATE D. SWEETSER. HENRY VAN DYKE.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Bailey, Temple. Judy. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 317. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net.

Barrie, J. M. The Little Minister. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. ix–454. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25 net.

Benham, W. Gurney. A Book of Quotations, Proverbs, and Household Words. A Collection of Quotations from British and American Authors, Ancient and Modern; with many Thousands of Proverbs, Familiar Phrases and Sayings, from all sources, including Hebrew, Arabic, Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian, and other languages. 8vo, pp. 1256. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Brown, Abbie Farwell. Friends and Cousins. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 122. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1 net.

Browne, Sir Thomas. The Religio Medici. (Letter to a Friend, and Christian Morals.) Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. xx–243. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 35 cents.

Buffum, Katharine G., Cut by. Mother Goose in Silhouettes. 16mo, pp. 78. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 75 cents net.

Burroughs, John. Camping and Tramping with Roosevelt. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xiv–110. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1 net.

Chambers, Robert W. The Younger Set. Illustrations by G. C. Wilmshurst. 12mo, pp. 513. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

In his latest story Mr. Chambers might almost be said to have written a continuation to the satire on New York society life which was contained in "The Fighting Chance." The reader is introduced to much the same set of characters, exhibiting the same depths and shallows of worldliness, the same vulgarities of refinement, the same infinitesimal amount of spiritual leaven whose ability to transform the whole lump is the final outcome of the novel. The reader can not help wondering whether in the actual "best society" of the metropolis artificiality, and even depravity, are quite so wides-pread as one infers, from the picture drawn in "The Younger Set," they must be. Neither does it seem possible that in real life one could ever encounter so soul-torturingly perfect a person as the hero, Captain Selwyn, nor a youth of such utter inanity as the Gerald for whose moral and financial salvation he sacrifices his all.

Mr. Chambers is at his best in his heroines, and the Eileen of his present novel furnishes quite as charming a portrait of feminine loveliness as the Sylvia Landis in his earlier work of fiction—and that is to say that the portrait is altogether likable. In spite of the harassingly prolix and futile conversations into which this virginal young creature is ensnared by the melancholy hero, there is a decidedly novel and poetic flavor to the pure passion of love that is gradually developed in her. After all, in the conduct of such matters in real life, it is entirely possible that the lack of brilliancy or pertinence in the conversation of lovers should have only a trifling influence, one way or the other, upon the growth of the supreme emotion in which they are engrossed. Hence, throughout these wordy exercises in which Eileen and Selwyn are engaged, there is suggested an undercurrent of naturalness, of genuine tenderness, that leaves an altogether pleasing impression in the reader's mind.

Marriage and divorce are the themes out of which Mr. Chambers has woven his story. In the handling of these themes he constructs a problem which is decidedly interesting, lending to his romance something of the seriousness of a document in sociology, until he takes refuge in that time-honored expedient of the fiction-writer—a chance shot from a revolver. The duty of a divorced man and wife to each other is the question at issue in the novel. Captain Selwyn has been divorced from Alixe, a woman of great beauty and brilliancy, but with an inherited taint of insanity in her blood. It is through the working out of this inheritance that she drifts away from Selwyn and marries a gambler, who abandons her as the insanity which has always threatened her slowly develops. Her love for Selwyn remains, however, and he protects and cares for her on the ground that the marriage tie between them, altho dissolved by the divorce courts, still exacts of him that duty. Of course, in thus choosing he relinquishes the love of Eileen and enters upon what promises to be a lifelong renunciation of all that he holds dear. But it is here that the unfailing pistol shot of the romancer, self-inflicted by the unfortunate Alixe, puts an end to a distressing situation and allows the novel to reach its conventionally happy conclusion.

Nevertheless, the purpose of the novel —the inculcation of the idea that divorce does not terminate all the obligations of marriage—is clearly and interestingly evolved, in spite of the exaggerations and artificialities of expression with which it is at times obscured.

Chisholm, Louey. The Golden Staircase. Poems and Verses for Children. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xxxi–361. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50 net.

Craig, Neville B. Recollections of an Ill-Fated Expedition to the Headwaters of the Madeira River in Brazil. Illustrated. Maps. 12mo, pp. 479. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $4 net.

To establish American commerce and transportation on the Amazon River, and to bring about the monopolization of a trade of $250,000,000 per annum in Central South America, were the objects of this expedition, which started on January 2, 1878, in the steamship *Mercedita*, from the Willow-street wharf in Philadelphia. It was the outcome of a concession granted to Col. George E. Church, now engaged in promoting the Trans-Canada railway, several years previously. The Bolivian Government had in 1868 authorized him to organize a company to canalize the falls of the Madeira and Mamoré Rivers, which are tributaries of the upper Amazon leading into Bolivia, and to establish steam navigation on the rivers above, the concession giving the company the exclusive right to navigate the Bolivian affluents of the Madeira for twenty-five years.

The plan was subsequently altered to permit of a railway around the falls, 329 kilometers in length, and a similar concession was obtained from Brazil, through whose territory the railway was to pass. Some years were occupied in making the financial arrangements in London, and it was not until February 19, 1878, that the *Mercedita* arrived at San Antonio, on the banks of the Madeira River, the survey of the line beginning eight days later. Work continued, including the construction of the railway, the material for which was brought from the United States, until February, 1879, when the enterprise collapsed through litigation started by dissatisfied bondholders in London.

Among the eager young engineers who directed operations were many men who afterward gained prominent positions in railroad work, including William C. Wetherill, Camille S. d'Invilliers, Charles W. Buchholz, W. R. Taylor, Charles P. Mackie, and Othniel F. Nichols. Mr. Craig, who has recorded the history of the expedition at the request of a society of its former members, was one of the chiefs of staff, and he gives a picturesque account of the hodgepodge voyage down the coast in an ill-provided steamer, the journey up the Amazon, and the struggles of the surveying parties in primeval jungles. He disclaims any literary qualifications for his task, but his descriptions of life in the torrid zone are graphic at times, and in reporting observations in natural history he avoids the methods of the nature faker. Maps and plans are given, sketches and photographs of places, and portraits of leading members of the expedition.

Deland, Margaret. An Encore. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 79. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50 net.

Dole, Nathan Haskell. The Russian Fairy Book. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 126. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell. $2 net.

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Eggleston, George Cary. Long Knives. The Story of How They Won the West. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. iii–393. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.50 net.

Foster, Agnes Greene. You and Some Others. Frontispiece. 18mo, pp. vii–20. San Francisco and New York: Paul Elder & Co. 60 cents.

Fuller, Caroline. Brunhilde's Paying Guest. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. 348. New York. The Century Co. $1.50 net.

History of the Langobards. By Paul the Deacon. Translated by William Dudley Foulke, LL.D. With Explanatory and Critical Notes, a Biography of the Author, and an Account of the Sources of the History. Maps. 12mo, pp. xlii–437. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Hope, Anthony. Helena's Path. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 241. New York: The McClure Co.

Horniman, Roy. Lord Cammarleigh's Secret. A Fairy Story of To-day. 12mo, pp. 348. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net.

Jackson, Gabrielle E. Wee Winkles and Her Friends. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 154. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25 net.

Jackson, Holbrook. Bernard Shaw. Frontispiece. Portraits. 16mo, pp. 233. Philadelphia: G. W. Jacobs & Co. $1.50 net.

Mr. George Bernard Shaw is the only person we know of who can give points on advertising to Mr. T. W. Lawson. This time he has got himself written about by Mr. Holbrook Jackson. Not that had he any hand in the writing, but that his superinspired activity has created an almost unprecedented amount of discussion concerning his personality and his writings. We can remember the time when the biography or "appreciation" of a living person was not thought of, apart from Presidential candidates, and when the publication of even Francis H. Underwood's "Life" of Whittier, in 1875, seemed like laying hands on the mantle of Elijah. But we have fallen on other days, and no doubt, before the next campaign is over, a biography of "Bim the Button Man" will be on the market.

But to those who have followed the development of the "Shavian" philosophy, Mr. Jackson's little volume will prove, as the late Mr. Greeley said, "mighty interesting reading." There is a "Prefatory Letter to A. R. Orage," and the book proper discusses Mr. Shaw in his four aspects of "The Man," "The Fabian," "The Playwright," and "The Philosopher." It has recently been said that Mr. Shaw continually jests at the public's expense in order to forestall any witty remarks that might be aimed at himself, but, jesting apart, after one has read this warm-hearted little appreciation he will be inclined to take Mr. Shaw seriously, if he has not done so before.

Nicholson, Frank C., M.A. Old German Love Songs. Translated from the Minnesingers of the twelfth and fourteenth centuries. 12mo, pp. lx–196. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. $1.50 net.

Olmsted, Frederick Law. A Journey in the Back Country in the Winter of 1853–54. Originally issued in 1860. 2 vols., 8vo, pp. xiv–281; v–284. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5 net.

These volumes follow the reprint, made a few years ago, of Mr. Olmsted's "Journey in the Seaboard Slave States," which many found real pleasure in finding rescued from the partial oblivion into which it had fallen during the twoscore years that have elapsed since it was first published.

Mr. Olmsted went south as a newspaper correspondent in years immediately preceding the outbreak of the Civil War. His letters were notable achievements at the time of their appearance, when it was sincerely hoped by many thoughtful minds that their influence in the North might, in some effective way, lead to a better understanding of conditions and point of view in the South. Whatever effect they may have had in this direction one can not now adequately determine, but they are of distinct interest because of the fidelity with which existing conditions were portrayed by a mind singularly open and truthful. The two volumes now issued contain Mr. Olmsted's observation in what he called the "back country of the South," while the work issued a few years ago relates only to the Seaboard States.

We have heard a wish exprest that some publisher in the North might be induced also to reprint Fannie Kemble's notable work of a period approximately the same. While her observations were confined to a much smaller territory, being for the most part limited to Georgia, they possess real value. In that future history of social and economic conditions in the South before the war, which some able historian must certainly write at a time comparatively near, her book and Mr. Olmsted's must prove important sources of authentic and illuminating material.

Orr, James, M.A., D.D. The Virgin Birth of Christ. Being Lectures delivered under the Auspices of the Bible Teachers' Training School, New York, April, 1907. 12mo, pp. xiv–301. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

Oxley, J. MacDonald. North Overland with Franklin. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 286. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents net.

Paine, Albert Bigelow. From Van Dweller to Commuter. (The Story of a Strenuous Quest for a Home and a Little Hearth and Garden.) Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 416. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50 net.

Plympton, A. G. Dorcaster Days. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 242. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25 net.

Poe, Edgar Allan. The Poems of. Collected and edited, with a critical introduction and notes, by Edmund Clarence Stedman and George Edward Woodberry. Portrait. 12mo, pp. xxxv–237. New York: Duffield & Co. $1 net.

Among editors of Poe, Messrs. Stedman and Woodberry have probably made the largest contributions to knowledge of him and to an understanding of his writings. By them was brought together, not only a considerable mass of material before uncollected, but they presented the text of Poe in more authentic and satisfying form than previous editors had done.

The present volume containing the poems alone has been taken apart from the well-known collected edition of all Poe's writings edited by Stedman and Woodberry and first issued in Chicago in 1895. Inasmuch as the book has a new copyright date, we may assume that textual changes and possibly a few additions to the notes have been made. Mr. Stedman's introduction, which fills twenty-two pages in small type, is an interesting and illuminating estimate of Poe as a poet. Except for the color of the binding, which is lavender, the mechanical side of the book is satisfying.

Russell, Charles Edward. The Uprising of the Many. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xxiv–364. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50 net.

Mr. Russell, the material for whose volume, now rewritten, revised, and enlarged, originally appeared in periodical form, holds a brief for the Common Good as opposed to Private Greed. He has studied present conditions of government in all parts of the world, and has collected an immense amount of information that is of value to the perplexed student of current economic conditions in this country. Appearing as it does in the midst of the excitement created by governmental prosecution of certain trusts, the book should receive wide attention, but it should be borne in mind that the author's view is a partizan one and occasionally passes over fairly obvious defects in the workings of the system of governmental and municipal control and ownership which he describes.

He begins by asking the remedy for "the threat of a moneyed autocracy, the passing of wealth, and the power for which wealth stands, into the hands of a few." He points out that the conditions here existing are not peculiar to this country, but have been carried much farther on their way in the development of the starving peasants of Ireland and the starving multitudes of the East End of London—and to a final catastrophe among the famine-stricken millions of India. He traces these conditions to the baleful influences of caste, and describes the uprisings of the workers in various countries, declaring that where they are in full control, as in New Zealand and Switzerland, there are no pauper or millionaire classes, but all are busy and moderately prosperous.

The rise of the common people, and arrangements for their equal privileges and opportunities, constitute, then, the author's solution of the world problem, and, referring to our own Declaration of Independence as the initiatory force in "the uprising of the many," he concludes that "it may be worth while to see if, having once taught to the world a great truth, we are not now in a way to become our own pupils."

The book's illustrations include photographs of the slum populations of different countries, various views of buildings and places mentioned, with portraits of a few of the "soldiers of the Common Good," including the late Richard John Seddon and others.

Seitz, Don C. Discoveries in Every-Day Europe. (Vagrant Notes of a Rapid Journey.) Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 69. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25 net.

Southworth, May E. [Compiled by.] One Hundred and One Ways of Serving Oysters. 8vo, pp. 82. San Francisco and New York. Paul Elder & Co. 50 cents net.

Sweetser, Kate Dickinson. Boys and Girls from Thackeray. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 355. New York: Duffield & Co. $2 net.

Thoreau, Henry D., The Writings of. In 5 vols.: Cape Cod, The Maine Woods, Excursions, Walden, and A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers. With introduction by Annie Russell Marble, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Charles G. D. Roberts, and Nathan H. Dole. 16mo. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $2.50 per set.

The type of this edition of Thoreau is small but clear, so that the print may be easily read, and the binding is in good taste. The five volumes will appeal to book-buyers for compactness of form and they will be glad to find Emerson's biographical essay included in the set—an essay in which, as perhaps nowhere else in his writings, is revealed the human, neighborly side of Emerson.

Tomlinson, Everett T. Four Boys in the Land of Cotton. Where They Went, What They Saw, and What They Did. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 415. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.50 net.

Trine, Ralph Waldo. This Mystical Life of Ours. 12mo, pp. 190. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1 net.

Van Dyke, Henry. The Good Old Way. 16mo, pp. 26; The Battle of Life. 16mo, pp. 30. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 30 cents net.

White, Margaret E. [Selected by.] After Noontide. With a Sketch of the Compiler's Life by Eliza Orne White. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 270. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Wilmott, Robert Aris. Pleasures of Literature. With an Introduction by Cranstoun Metcalfe. 12mo, pp. xxv–243. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25 net.

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24	16 37	16 80	17 56	
25	16 77	17 19	17 97	
26	17 18	17 62	18 41	
27	17 62	18 07	18 87	
28	18 08	18 53	19 35	
29	18 57	19 04	19 85	
30	19 08	19 57	20 38	$21 97
31	19 62	20 14	20 95	22 59
32	20 19	20 70	21 53	23 26
33	20 79	21 33	22 15	23 94
34	21 43	21 96	22 80	24 65
35	22 10	22 65	23 47	25 41
36	22 81	23 37	24 22	26 23
37	23 56	24 13	24 99	27 06
38	24 35	24 95	25 80	27 98
39	25 19	25 81	26 65	28 91
40	26 09	26 73	27 56	29 90
41	27 04	27 69	28 50	30 95
42	28 04	28 72	29 48	32 10
43	29 11	29 83	30 53	33 32
44	30 25	30 99	31 63	34 61
45	31 47	32 24	32 80	35 99
46	32 76	33 56	34 02	
47	34 13	34 96	35 34	
48	35 60	36 46	36 73	
49	37 17	38 06	38 21	
50	38 83	39 79	39 79	
51	40 61	41 57	41 47	
52	42 51	43 36	43 27	
53	44 53	45 57	45 18	
54	46 68	47 76	47 21	
55	48 98	50 10	49 38	
56	51 44	52 64	51 68	
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60	63 08	64 43	62 37	
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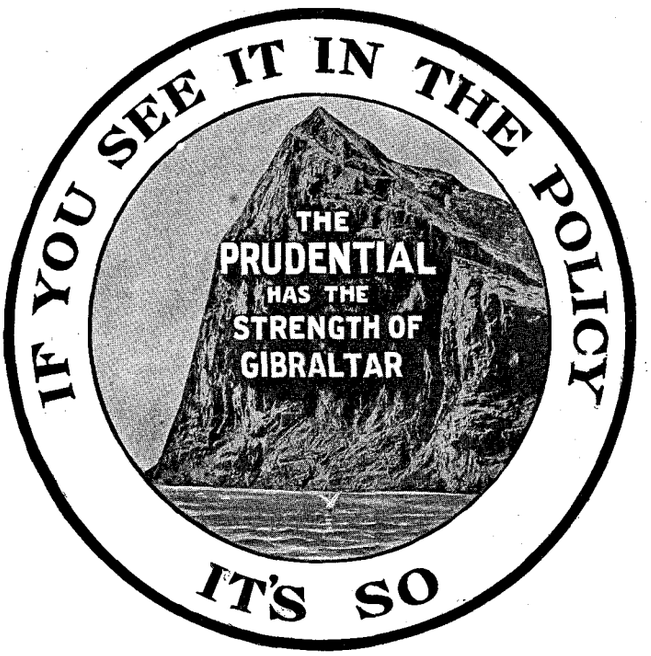

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CURRENT POETRY

Genius.

BY FREDERICK TRUESDELL.

Oh, some there are with beauty bright
And they are lust of eyes,
And some who blind us with the mind
Our spirit deifies,
But genius is the great white light
Nor mind nor beauty buys.

And some will play a wanton air
To catch the vagrant soul;
Some find it sweet with dancing feet
To foot it toward the goal;
But he who hears the whirling spheres
Can ne'er again be whole.

Oh, he who hears the whirling spheres
Wher'er his steps have trod,
Has reached the end of human trend;
With wings his feet are shod.
For he has seen, beyond the screen,
Into the face of God.

—*From Appleton's Magazine* (November).

Ventures and Consummations.

BY GEORGE CABOT LODGE.

I

They are gone! . . . they have all left us one by one:
Swiftly, with undissuadable strong tread;
Cuirassed in song, with wisdom helmeted,
They are gone before us into the dark, alone.
Upward their wings rush radiant to the sun;
Seaward the ships of their emprise are sped;
Onward their starlight of desire is shed;
Their trumpet-call is forward;—they are gone!
Let us take thought and go!—we know not why
Nor whence nor where—let us take wings and fly!
Let us take ship and sail, take heart and dare!
Let us deserve at last, as they have done,
To say of all men living and dead who share
The soul's supreme adventure—*We* are gone!

II

Let us go hence! . . . However dark the way,
Let us at all adventure hasten hence!
Too well we know what secret excellence,
So long unrealized, brooks no more delay
Of who would make love perfect and display
The soul's inherent high magnificence!
Haste! lest we lose the clear ambitious sense
Of what is ours to gain and to gainsay!
Let us go hence! lest dreadfully we die,
Die at the core of life where love is great,
Where thought is grave, audacious, and serene;
Let us go hence!—all vast achievements lie
Hence. and the truth's transcendent virtues wait
Up the dark distance, radiant tho unseen!

III

O great departures from the thrift and care
Of a less love, of a less truth than we
Can hardly, in the last extremity
Of all our powers, believe that we may share!—
Nobler prosperities that wait us where
We go—if we have strength and will to be
Mariners of whatever wreck-strewn sea,
Waifs on whatever ways shall take us there!—
O great departures! O prosperities!
Ventures and consummations!—you are hence:
Hence from the safe denials and pieties
Which life is eased and ruined and pleasured of:
For the strong heart conceives no bounds of love;
The soul no measure of magnificence!

—*From Scribner's Magazine* (October).

For Loss of Appetite There is Nothing Better Than HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
It nourishes, strengthens and imparts new life and vigor. An excellent general tonic.

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PERSONAL

A Peasant President.—We are cautioned by a writer in *World Events* (Dayton, O.) not to be overproud of our country and think that in no other land is it possible for a man to rise from humble birth to high power in the government. In France, we are told, it is equally possible for a man to rise "from rail-splitter to President," and occasionally something like this is done. We read:

President Fallières, the present Executive, is one who came up from the ranks of the peasants, who form fifty per cent. of the population of France, to the first place in the land. His great-grandfather and his grandfather were village blacksmiths in the little Villeneuve-de-Mezin. But his grandfather, says a writer in *The Saturday Evening Post*, was so prosperous that he moved to the town of Mezin, and there enlarged his business. He made with his own hands the iron-work of his house, in which the President was afterward born. His son Pierre was given a good education, a rare thing in those days, and began life as a surveyor, and afterward became a magistrate's clerk. Wonderful tales are told of him as a giant of remarkable strength. It was here in these humble surroundings and from such sturdy and hard-working forebears that Armand Fallières was born and reared. He so loved the country and outdoor sports that he often played truant from school, and this led to his being sent to a far-away boarding-school where the temptations of Nature would not be so keen to him.

He married the granddaughter of a solicitor at Nerac, and from these lowly conditions these two worked up together through many of the prominent positions of France. In 1871 he was the mayor of the town in which he lived, and as soon as the present Republic was formed he was elected to Parliament, since which time he has been one of the leading figures in the Government.

The tastes and habits of his youth still remain with the President, and he is indeed living the simple life. When at his old home village, where he still lives when not compelled to be in Paris, his residence is large, as it must be to accommodate his

SHE QUIT

But It Was a Hard Pull.

It is hard to believe that coffee will put a person in such a condition as it did a woman of Apple Creek, O. She tells her own story.

"I did not believe coffee caused my trouble and frequently said I liked it so well I would not and could not quit drinking it, but I was a miserable sufferer from heart trouble and nervous prostration for four years.

"I was scarcely able to be around, had no energy and did not care for anything. Was emaciated and had a constant pain around my heart until I thought I could not endure it. For months I never went to bed expecting to get up in the morning. I felt as though I was liable to die any time.

"Frequently I had nervous chills and the least excitement would drive sleep away, and any little noise would upset me terribly. I was gradually getting worse until finally one time it came over me and I asked myself what's the use of being sick all the time and buying medicine so that I could indulge myself in coffee?

"So I thought I would see if I could quit drinking coffee and got some Postum to help me quit. I made it strictly according to directions, and I want to tell you that change was the greatest step in my life. It was easy to quit coffee because I had the Postum, which I now like better than the old coffee. One by one the old troubles left, until now I am in splendid health, nerves steady, heart all right and the pain all gone. Never had any more nervous chills, don't take any medicine, can do all my housework and have done a great deal beside.

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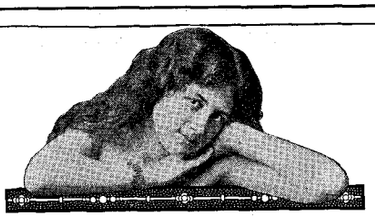

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many guests; but it is one of the most modest in Gascony. An American workman could hardly have a plainer dining-room or simpler bedrooms, and would perhaps strongly object to being seen in the streets in the free-and-easy costume this President affects, peasant from his cloth cap to his wooden shoes, as he walks about his vineyard. He is a lover of vine culture, and has made a great deal of money from his vintage. It is not strange that one so common in his ways, and so free to make friends with the lowly people about him, should be greatly popular throughout his country. The night of his election to the Presidency, the excitement and enthusiasm in Gascony knew no bounds. The citizens went about declaring that "Henry IV. from Gascony was the best king France ever had, and now we have given our country its best President."

Another Chance for Captain Carter.—The selection of Oberlin M. Carter at a large salary to superintend the building of the railroad across the sea from Florida to Key West has called forth considerable press comment in view of the fact that Carter has but recently been released from the government prison at Fort Leavenworth. Most of this comment, however, is extremely favorable. The Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, for instance, asserts that "for this act Mr. Flagler [who has engaged the engineer] probably deserves as much credit as for anything he has done in his active life." It continues:

Captain Carter was convicted of complicity with Gaynor and Greene in defrauding the Federal Government out of $2,000,000 in connection with the improvement of Savannah harbor. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and this term he served without extraordinary protest, altho unwavering in maintaining his innocence. Meanwhile Gaynor and Greene, the chief offenders, escaped to Canada, fought extradition in a notable international legal battle, and, since their repeated conviction, have exhausted every possible device to escape the punishment which a vast majority of Americans believe they deserve. While these two men, without being deprived of their liberty, have been trying every expedient known to the shiftiest lawyers, Captain Carter, alleged to have been their tool, has served his sentence at Fort Leavenworth, and has come forth a somewhat manly figure.

There was never any doubt as to Carter's ability as an engineer. There was considerable doubt as to his guilt. At any rate, he has paid the penalty demanded of him by society, and has become again an American citizen.

It might be thought that Carter would be unable to find work of an importance commensurate with his ability. Novelists and reformers have said a great deal about all doors being closed to an ex-convict. But Carter found no such attitude. The position offered by Flagler and accepted by Carter pays a salary of $15,000 a year. It is one of great responsibility. The railroad to Key West is unlike any other line that has ever been built. The engineering problems are stupendous. In a way it is an undertaking not unlike the Panama Canal. In each case the engineers can not rely upon precedent, but must blaze a way for themselves. And Mr. Flagler is not the man to open his arms to Carter from mere motives of philanthropy. He knows that Carter knows his business, and he does not deem it necessary to inquire further.

"Hamlin the Baker."—That one can learn much at college which is not strictly in the curriculum is the foundation of a story told in the life of "Cyrus Hamlin, Missionary, Statesman, Inventor," and extracted by the *Youth's Companion* (Boston). When a student at Bowdoin, Cyrus Hamlin thus acquired some collateral information, we are told, which was very useful to him when later he became president of Robert College in Constantinople, and where the necessity for good bread for the soldiers of

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the Crimea was brought to his notice. The story follows:

One day at Bowdoin, Professor Smith delivered a lecture on the steam-engine to Hamlin's class, not one of whom, perhaps, had ever seen a steam-engine. Those were the days of the stage-coach and the ox-team.

After the lecture he said to Professor Smith, "I believe I could make an engine."

The professor replied, "I think you can make anything you undertake, Hamlin, and I wish you would try."

He did try, and succeeded. By working twelve and sometimes fifteen hours each day, he built a steam-engine sufficiently large to be of real service as a part of the philosophical apparatus of the college.

During the Crimean War there was great need of good bread, and not a steam flour-mill in Constantinople. The memory of his steam-engine encouraged President Hamlin to think that he could establish a flour-mill and a bakery, and cast good wheat bread upon the troubled waters of that Eastern war.

He imported a steam-engine from the United States, and by the help of Ure's "Dictionary of the Arts," and after labors which surpassed the legendary labors of Hercules, he was ready to grind flour.

Might not a chemist make good bread? He had the theory in his head; the next thing was to have the art at his finger ends. This is the way he speaks of the result:

"My bread came out as flat as a pancake, and too sour for mortal man to eat. But the next was better, and the third was eatable."

He was soon selling bread so sweet, so palatable, and in loaves so much above the legal weight that "Hamlin's bread" became famous.

One day he was invited to visit the military hospital at Scutari, then filled with sick and wounded soldiers. The chief physician said to him, "Are you Hamlin the baker?"

"No, sir," replied Dr. Hamlin. "I am the Rev. Mr. Hamlin, an American missionary."

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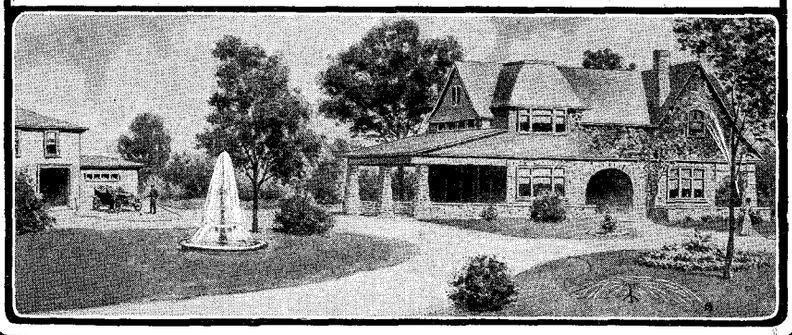

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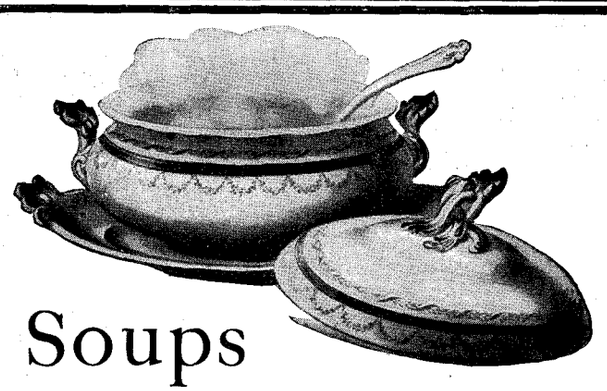

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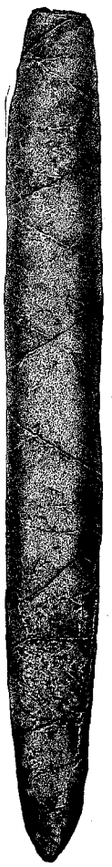

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"That is about as correct as anything I get in this country," said Dr. Mapleton. "I send for a baker and get a missionary."

Before the misunderstanding went farther, Dr. Hamlin explained that he was both a missionary and a maker of bread. The result of the conference was that the English secured good bread at one-half less than the price they had been paying for sour bread, which the soldiers could hardly eat.

Sir Robert Hart.—When it was announced some time ago that Sir Robert Hart was considering resigning from the Chinese service it was widely observed in the press that he was almost indispensable to the administration of the customs laws of that country. There was much talk at the time about the great work which this Englishman has done for the Chinese nation, and attention was called to the numerous honors which had been bestowed upon him since he became Inspector-general of Customs in 1863 at the age of twenty-eight. During his service in China he has been decorated by many of the nations of Europe, including Belgium, Sweden, Norway, Austria, France, Italy, the Vatican, Portugal, Holland, and Prussia. In recognition of his valuable work he has received also various honors from the Chinese Government. Among these are the Brevet Title of An Ch'a Ssu (Civil Rank of the Third Class), Brevet Title of Pu Chenj Ssu (Civil Rank of the Second Class), Red Button of the First Class; Double Dragon, Second Division, First Class; the Peacock's Feather: Ancestral Rank of the First Class of the First Order for Three Generations, with Letters Patent; Brevet Title of Junior Guardian of the Heir Apparent. That a man who has earned the celebrity of Sir Robert Hart should be allowed to retire unnoticed seems remarkable. But the news that he has now actually resigned receives little notice in the press. The Hartford *Courant*, however, has this to say of his life in China:

Sir Robert Hart held the title of Inspector-general of the Imperial Maritime Customs, but his ability and honesty had very considerably widened the duties of that post. He had charge of the collection of dues at the treaty ports, and was also in control of the lighting and navigation of these ports, maintaining a little fleet of small cruisers to enforce the regulations to that end. He also had control of the imperial post-office, whose service has been so greatly improved during the last few years that letters can now be sent all over the eighteen provinces at a uniform rate of two cents for each half-ounce. He also estimated the annual revenue from all sources—land tax, provincial duties, grain commutation, likin, and so on. In his estimates for 1901 out of a total of 88,200,000 taels he placed the revenue from maritime customs at 23,800,000 taels. System, executive efficiency, and absolute integrity have been the main features of his work, and we have no doubt that in these respects he has been of as much service to China as a teacher as he has in his capable administrative operations.

It would not be at all remarkable if the Chinese should fancy that they had so well learned the lessons taught by Sir Robert Hart as to be able to do this work for themselves, or at least to share in doing it to a responsible extent. When Sir Robert first took hold the attitude of China was repellent toward Western methods and all foreigners. They wished to be let alone. To-day they wish to apply the Western method wherever possible, and under the rising national spirit the tendency naturally is toward making this application for themselves. In our judgment the best result from Sir Robert Hart's prolonged period of faithful service would be, if it should so turn out, that he had taught the Chinese how to take charge of their own financial resources and make good use of them.

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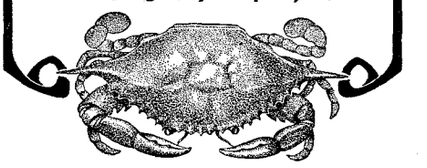

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Easy on Them.—A Chicago lawyer tells about a case that was tried in a backwoods court. One of the lawyers retained was an Eastern man, new to the country.

"Does your Honor wish to charge the jury?" asked the legal light, when all evidence was in.

"No, I guess not," replied the judge. "I never charge 'em anything. These fellows don't know much, anyway, an' I let 'em have all they can make."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Not in It with Boston.—A Bostonian died, and, when he arrived at St. Peter's gate, he was asked the usual questions: "What is your name and where are you from?" The answer was, "Mr. So-and-So, from Boston"— "You may come in," said St. Peter, "but I know you won't like it."—*Christian Register.*

The Reason.—WIFE—"Whenever I sing, the dog howls."

HUSBAND—"The instinct of imitation, my dear."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Hard on Chamberlain.—Joseph Chamberlain was the guest of honor at a dinner in an important city. The mayor presided, and, when coffee was being served, the mayor leaned over and touched Mr. Chamberlain, saying, "Shall we let the people enjoy themselves a little longer, or had we better have your speech now?"—*Christian Register.*

Not the Same.—"Did you and your wife do much rowing at the seashore?"

"That's the way it is spelled, but it is pronounced different."—*Houston Post.*

Sensible Woman.—"Does your wife assist you in your work?" queried the horse reporter. "I see her at your desk often." "Yes," replied the self-confessed humorist. "She destroys all my wife and mother-in-law jokes."—*Chicago Daily News.*

A Good Shot.—HOAX—"So young Goldrox has taken a wife. What was her maiden name?"

JOAX—"Her maiden aim seems to have been to marry Goldrox, and she proved an unusually good shot for a woman."—*Tit-Bits.*

An Eye-opener.—GUEST (in bed)—"I am so sleepy that I can not open my eyes."

HEAD WAITER (who has just called him)—"Shall I bring you your bill, sir?"—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

A Matter of Taste.—ELLA—"She is a decided blonde, isn't she?"

DORA—"Yes, but she only decided recently."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Worse, if Anything.—COAKLEY—"Popley's looking badly. What's the matter with him?"

JOAKLEY—"Lungs."

COAKLEY—"You don't say? Weak, eh?"

JOAKLEY—"No; strong; there's a new baby at his house that keeps him awake nights."—*Philadelphia Press.*

A Well-informed Woman.—A woman who is trying to "climb" into Washington society attended a recent reception at the house of Mrs. Taft. The crowd was so great that guests were hurried along the line of the receiving party with merely a hand-shake with the wife of the Secretary of War.

The "climber," with determination written on her face, finally pushed her way up to her hostess and paused long enough to say, "How do you do, Mrs. Taft?" adding, with a very impressive manner, "I've heard of your husband."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

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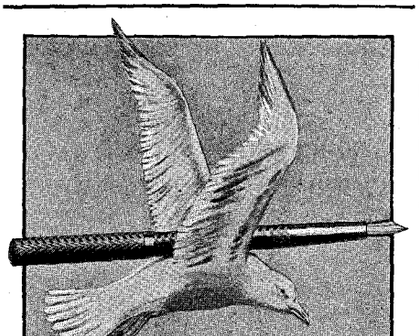

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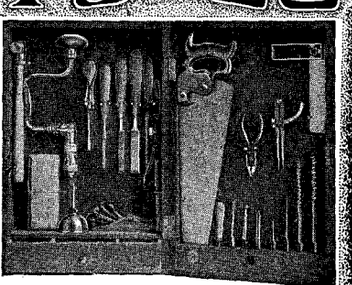

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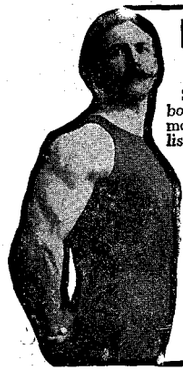

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A Cruel Test—"Ma, why does Sis sing so much when Mr. Spoonamore is here?"

"I think, dear, she is trying to test his love."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

An Easy Disguise—(to the barber)—"Lather me thoroughly—there comes my tailor."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

He Was Safe.—"Don't you ever feel anxious because your husband employs such a beautiful stenographer?"

"Not in the least. I was his stenographer for seven years, and I would probably be working in his office yet if I hadn't practically proposed to him."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

October 5.—The Arbitration Committee of the Peace Conference at The Hague, by a vote of 30 to 8, approves the principle of obligatory arbitration. Germany and Austria vote in the negative.

October 6.—It is reported from Tangier that the British Government has accepted Kaisuli's terms for the release of Sir Harry MacLean.

Outrages against Jews are renewed in Odessa and many are severely beaten.

October 7.—A Russo-Chinese telegraph convention signed at Peking restores to China all her former rights to lines in Russian Manchuria.

October 8.—Secretary Taft is warmly welcomed at Shanghai by Chinese, American, and foreign merchants.

A Belgian syndicate is reported to have been formed to establish a line of turbine steamers between Antwerp and New York and Boston.

Sultan Abd-el-Aziz, of Morocco, receives the French minister, and expresses his intention to carry out the reforms provided in the Algeciras convention.

October 9.—The eighth plenary session of the Hague Peace Conference discusses the rules for laying submarine mines and the convention concerning the rights of neutrals in time of war.

October 10.—The Committee on Arbitration at The Hague adopts the report on the International High Court of Justice by a vote of 38 to 3, and a resolution for it to go into effect as soon as the judges are selected.

Domestic.

October 4.—President Roosevelt addresses the Waterways Convention at Memphis, and starts on his hunting trip in Louisiana.

Attorney-General Bonaparte decides that the Navy Department can ship coal in foreign ships for the Pacific cruise.

October 5.—The Waterways Convention at Memphis adopts a resolution asking Congress for an appropriation sufficient for the creation of a fourteen-foot channel from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

October 6.—Despite the two-cent-fare law, thirty-nine railroads operating in Ohio show an aggregate increase of $1,332,282 in earnings for the year ended June 30, 1907, as compared with the previous year.

More than five hundred delegates assemble at Atlanta for the International Cotton Congress.

October 7.—Lee De Forest makes a successful wireless-telephone test over a distance of two miles at Norfolk, Va., and declares that the practicability of his apparatus is demonstrated.

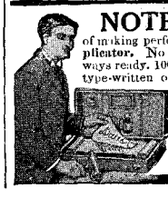
The Tobacco Trust files its answer to the Government's suit, denying every allegation in it.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad voluntarily gives an increase of eight per cent. in wages to its telegraphers.

October 8.—The first test ride for Army officers ordered by the President is taken from Fort Myer, Va., without any spills or accidents.

October 9.—The Episcopal House of Bishops rejects Bishop Doane's resolution forbidding marriage of a person whose divorced husband or wife is living.

NOTE THE SIMPLICITY



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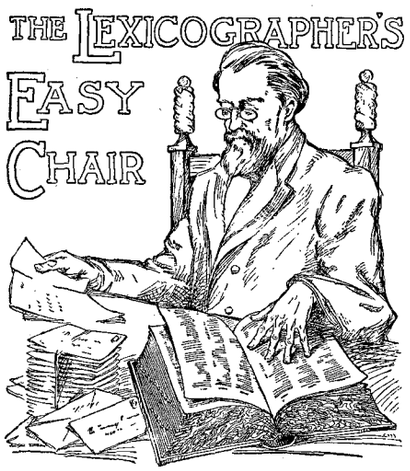

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"A. D. W.," Denver, Colo.—"Kindly define and differentiate the words 'transcendence,' 'transcendent,' and 'transcendental.'"

In several meanings the last two words are synonymous, but in Kantian philosophy *transcendent* is used to denote that which is wholly beyond experience, being neither given as an a posteriori nor a priori element of cognition. *Transcendental*, in the language of the Emersonian school, has been applied to the soul's supposed intuitive knowledge of things divine or human so far as they are capable of being known to man. But in Schelling's explanation of the universe the word is used to mean rising above the common notions of men. *Transcendence*, which is the state or quality of being transcendent, has a specific meaning in theology—"Existence in a sphere or mode above and beyond that of other beings; specifically, the existence of God above and apart from the universe, and not limited by time and space, so that he acts upon it, as it were, from without."

"J. B. B.," Bloomington, Ill.—"What is the meaning of 'R. I.' usually written after the name of the ruling sovereign of England? What is the King of England's full title?"

The letters "R. I." following the name of Victoria, Queen of England, stood for the words *Regina et Imperatrix*, which mean "Queen and Empress." Following the signature of Edward VII. they stand for *Rex et Imperator* and mean "King and Emperor." Both the abbreviations R. and I. are explained in the department of Abbreviations of the STANDARD DICTIONARY.

King Edward's legal title, under the Royal Titles Act (1901), is "Edward VII., by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India."

"A. B. P.," Santa Rosa, Cal.—"(1) How is *atrophying* pronounced? (2) May the word *notoriety* be used to express 'prominence of publicity' without necessarily implying disfavor?"

(1) The correct pronunciation is at'ro-fi-ing (both i's as in pin). (2) *Notoriety* is evil repute or a dishonorable counterfeit of fame. It is the state of being too publicly or too unfavorably known. A *notorious* man is one who is publicly or widely known and the subject of general remark. The word in its specific sense designates one who is unfavorably known to the general public. On the other hand, a *noted* man is one who is well and favorably known by reputation or report and is therefore eminent. *Notorious* and *notoriety*, said of persons, commonly imply evil repute, but *noted* and *notable* signify good repute. A man may be *noted* for his ability or his talents; another, *notorious* for his crimes. Milton became *noted* through his verse; Charles II. achieved *notoriety* through his follies, and was *notorious* for his vices.

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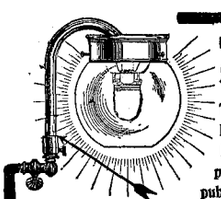

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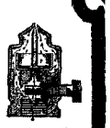

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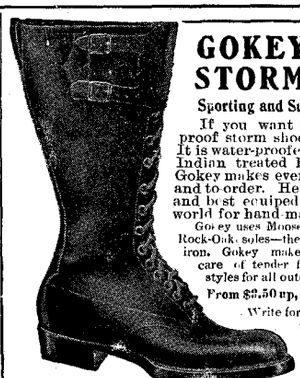

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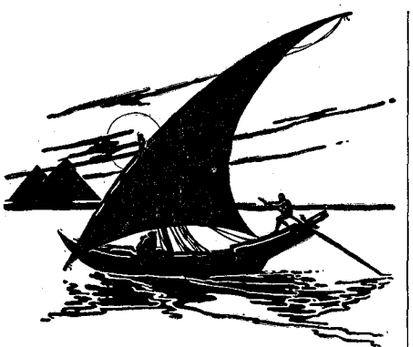

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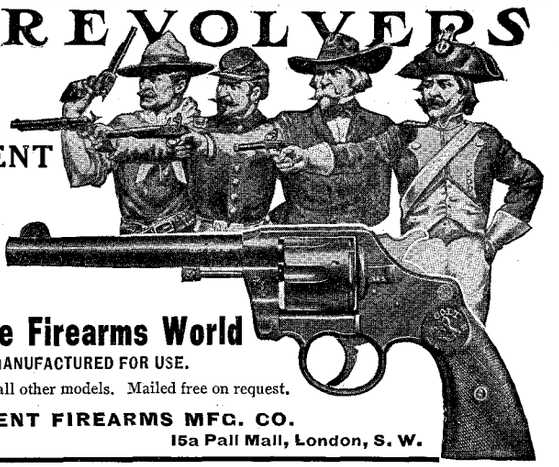

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